

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Copyright 1918 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

• **LAST EDITION**

POLITICAL TRUCE IS ENDED BY VOTE OF BRITISH LABOR

Action Is Intended to Apply to By-Elections Only and Not to Disturb Government—Mr. Kerensky at Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The vote at the labor conference on Wednesday afternoon, on the resolution that the political truce should no

longer be recognized, resulted, for the resolution 1,704,000, and against it 951,000, on a card vote, though G. N. Barnes, Labor member of the W. Cabinet, spoke against it.

Arthur Henderson's speech put the resolution in a completely different light from that in which the public generally viewed it, as he declared that it only applied to by-elections. Everything was blamed on the active people, he said, but it was Ben Tilley who started the by-election against the wishes of the executive and began a process leading to the executive's decision to rid itself of the responsibility of trying to keep a truce when their own people were setting the executive at defiance.

Resolutions Committee of Democratic State Convention in Connecticut Favors Passage of the Federal Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Conn. — The Democratic State Convention, in session here today, adopted in its platform a plank declaring that "as a matter of justice to the women of the nation, and in conformity with the action of the Democratic National Committee, strongly supported by the President and the Administration, we endorse the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, and upon its submission to the State, pledge ourselves to work for its prompt ratification by the legislators of Connecticut."

These leagues represented the extension of the arbitration idea, which had greatly progressed during the past 20 or 30 years. They wanted to look beyond arbitration, however, to the constitution of tribunals to render war, if not impossible, at any rate more difficult and risky in the future. In the last resort they must contemplate the use of force.

First, the institution of a court or conference or tribunal to which all signatories pledged themselves to refer their disputes before going to war.

Second, the imposition of a moratorium for delay, pending the decision, during which no hostilities were to be permitted, and any Power commencing or continuing hostilities was to be regarded as the offending party, and

Third, the existence of a sanction for enforcing the decrees of the su-

The first difficulty, Lord Curzon said, was for the international court or conference to consist of all the great powers. Logically, that was essential, but for the moment, it was out of the question. The Allies would be very

low to admit a triumphant or unrepentant Germany. German statesmen treated the idea with scorn, and, until Germany was compelled, by economic

Africa and Its Militarization.....	7
Massachusetts Suffragist Views on Labor Policy.....	7
"Chain Letter" Plan Is Discouraged.....	7
Mumford Clerks Salary Raise.....	8
Bill Vetoes.....	8
Camp Devoted Activities.....	8
Potatoes High in Boston.....	8
College Rallies Promoting Democracy.....	8
Hundreds Air Graduated from Boston High Schools Today.....	8
Frank V. Thompson to Be Boston Superintendent.....	9
Connecticut Democrats May Indorse Suffrage.....	9
Slavic Legion Idea Uniting the Poles.....	9
Buying of Naval Supplies Guarded.....	9
Lieutenant Asan Honored by Harvard Club.....	9
Whale Meat Grows in Popularity.....	11
American Library Association Con- ference.....	12
Technical Training at Franklin Union 13	
Illustrations—	
Alexander Kerns.....	2
Removal of Statue of Joan of Arc, Rhems.....	3
The Cottontail Chronicle.....	12
The Marius Motel, Prague.....	13
Letters.....	Page 3
Support of Taxation (Florence Mattoon Redd).....	
How to Turn Thin-Paper Leaves (R. Frick).....	
An Irishman on Irish Question (Irish Soldier).....	
Politics: National—	
Senate in Final Suffrage Debate.....	1
Irish Question in House of Commons 2	
Politics: Local—	
Governor McCall Candidate for Senate 7	
Special Articles—	
People in the News.....	11
By Other Editors.....	11
Sports.....	Page 10
Great Plains Lawn Tennis.....	
Major League Baseball.....	
George Scott Wins Title.....	
The Home Forum.....	Page 15
The Command of the Day.....	
The Schoolhouse in the Valley.....	

If the military requirements set forth in the proclamation were not satisfied voluntarily, he added, the government must deal with the situation in the interests of the army. Fifty thousand men would be accepted as Ireland's contribution but if compulsion had to be resorted to, the number would be regulated by population and would be mainly men, and emphatically, he asserted, "that the government in Ireland will carry out its duty in this respect unflinchingly, without fear or favor, and in the face of whatever opposition—whether of criticism or of actual force—may unfortunately or inadvertently be attempted."

upon these arguments? If the League
policies these arguments? If so, how
were they to insure all these limita-
being honestly observed?

If it were to limit armaments, the
League must have the power of inspec-
tion and control which meant in prac-
tice the complete control of all sources
of production in the various countries
concerned.

Then the map of Europe and of the
world would certainly be rearranged
after the war, and how would they
provide for legitimate territorial ex-
pansion and rearrangement in future?
The League of Nations presupposed,

(Continued on page two, column six)

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A local draft exemption board, which sat as a court of enforcement of the "work-or-fight" order here last night, ordered four men to quit their jobs and enter some employment essential to the winning of the war, and instructed one to "get into a uniform." Among those told to obtain work looking toward winning the war were a salesman for a packing house and a clerk in a jewelry store.

The political truce between the government and the Labor Party was the subject of much discussion, the meeting being asked to vote upon the resolution already described in a cable to the Christian Science Monitor.

Speaking for the executive committee, Mr. Henderson observed that the press had found a crisis in the Labor party. The truce held good until 1916, when the other political party sought

ment which the party executive committee were not prepared to accept. There had, however, been no written compact since the end of 1916. The executive committee had felt that in the present circumstances the attitude of the party should be observed. In various constituencies the local organizations had determined to contest the vacancies, thus ignoring the recommendation of the executive committee. Any attempt to wreck governments during the war would probably react against the labor movement. Mr. Henderson said.

Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation, said he wished for no truce with the present government and deplored the fact that the executive committee of the Labor Party had not seen fit to assist in the recent by-elections. He criticized the attitude of the government in refusing passports to Margaret Bonfield. The meeting then adjourned until this afternoon.

Mr. Kerensky in London
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Great excitement was caused at the Labor Party conference this afternoon by the unexpected arrival of Alexander Kerensky, the former Russian Premier, who delivered a speech stating that Russia was determined to do her share to fight for the liberty of the world.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Alexander Kerensky, speaking to the labor conference delegates today said: "I have just come straight from Moscow, and it is my duty as a statesman and a Socialist to tell you and the people of the whole world that the Russian people, the Russian democracy, are fighting against tyranny. I believe, indeed, I am certain," he added, "that the Russian people will shortly join you in the fight for the great cause of freedom."

Mr. Kerensky expects to go to Paris, perhaps before the end of the week, and a few days later to sail for America. He left Russia less than three weeks ago by way of Mourmansk. Between the day of his disappearance from public affairs and then he spent the time in Novgorod, Petrograd and Moscow.

Change in Sentiment

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Coinciding with the appearance of Mr. Kerensky in London, John Sookine, a member of the Russian commission sent to the United States by the Kerensky government a year ago, and now just back from France, announced yesterday that he had learned from intimate reports from Russia that the people would welcome military action by the Allies to overcome German domination. A few months ago Mr. Sookine said this action would have been intolerable to the people, but German aggression, in spite of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, had caused so much suffering and privation that allied intervention now would be hailed with relief.

FUSION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IS ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Wisconsin Legislature has petitioned Gov. E. L. Phillips to call a special session of the Legislature for enactment of legislation permitting fusion of present political parties to the end that all loyal voters can unite upon certain candidates in the fall election.

The Loyalty Legion named a committee to draft a law, after which the temper of state legislators on the same will be ascertained. Governor Phillips has announced that he will not make known his feelings on the fusion plan until the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion has formally presented him with a draft of the proposed legislation. If such a law as is proposed by the Loyalty Legion were passed, the danger of Wisconsin electing congressional candidates not in full accord with the government's war program would be practically eliminated. The same menace would also be removed in the state election.

It is reported that the Socialists intend to bring out a strong candidate in the congressional district embracing Sheboygan, where in the recent senatorial race Victor Berger, Socialist senatorial candidate, developed unprecedented strength. Sheboygan is populated strongly with German-Americans.

BOUNDARY STONE TO BE PRESERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MOBILE, Ala.—The Iberville Historical Society, which has been contemplating for some time the protecting and preserving of the Ellicott stone, 24 miles from Mobile, has announced through its president, Dr. Alfred G. Moses, that an iron fence will be erected around this historic monument. The stone bears the year when Andrew Ellicott surveyed the boundary between Spanish West Florida and the American territorial possessions, in accordance with the Jay treaty.

Ellicott worked eastward from the Mississippi River, and at certain spots left small stone monuments to mark the line of division between the Spanish possessions in North America and the Georgia territory. It was in 1789 that he made the first accurate measurements of Niagara River from the two lakes, and in 1790 was employed in laying out the city of Washington. In 1792 he was made surveyor-general, and four years later he was appointed a commissioner to determine the southern boundary between the territory of the United States and Spain. It was on this mission that he erected, in 1799, the stone near Mobile. The society will visit the spot soon. It is said, for the purpose of holding dedicatory exercises.



Alexander Kerensky

Former Russian Premier, who spoke at the Labor Conference in London yesterday

DRAFT NUMBERS DRAWN TODAY

(Continued from page one)

more ins and outs of the draft than any man connected with it, then drew the eleventh number and proceeded to draw all the others, as the tellers recorded them at the table and on the blackboard. The twelve hundredth capsule with number 225 was taken from the bowl at 11:38 and the drawing was over.

Victory Predicted

Senators Think Upper Chamber Will Make no Change in Draft Age

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Administration leaders in the Senate, having strengthened their position through statements made before the Senate Military Committee by Secretary Baker and General March, Chief of Staff, were confident today of defeating the amendment, proposed by Senator Fall of New Mexico, to the \$12,000,000 Army Appropriation Bill, extending the draft to all men between 20 and 40 years old. Declarations by Secretary Baker and General March that at present no necessity required the extension of the draft ages precipitated a heated discussion on the floor of the Senate. Adjournment was taken in the midst of the debate, and it was expected that if the Army Appropriation Bill be taken up under the rules, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, there would be further debate. Some members said that they were not convinced by the statements of Secretary Baker and General March and planned to force acceptance of the Fall amendment if possible.

Naval Training Extensions

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Extensions to naval training stations by additional construction, Secretary Daniels announced today, will include accommodations for 12,000 additional men at the Great Lakes Training Station near Chicago; barracks for 10,000 men at Norfolk; 10,000 at Newport, R. I., and 2,000 at Pelham Bay, New York.

REHABILITATION OF RIVER ROUTES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—John H. Rohsenberger, field secretary of the National Rivers and Harbor Congress, on a tour of survey of the upper river cities in the interests of proposed river rehabilitation, has prophesied the readjustment of rail freight traffic to wipe out the "river-rate" advantages and encourage utilization of the waterways for handling freight.

Heretofore river cities have enjoyed preferential tariffs based upon actual or implied competition with waterways carriers. Mr. Rohsenberger indicates that with governmental control of the roads these preferences will be wiped out, and by increase of the freight rates to those quoted inland cities, industries along river fronts will be encouraged by tariff savings to give serious attention to waterways use.

RELIEF OFFICES CHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Because of the large number of persons applying at the headquarters of the soldiers' relief department in the City Hall, the paymasters of this department have moved their offices from the top floor of the building to the ground floor.

FOOD SITUATION IN MOSCOW

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Flour from which Russian black bread is made is selling for \$150 a barrel in Moscow. State Department advices today report the city quiet, with the food situation extremely serious and the supply of grain far below the minimum.

easy to reestablish order if revolts arise.

"The Austrians are submissive and have not the energy to start a strong revolutionary movement. Besides the two trouble-making elements in the country could not combine easily. In Vienna the Labor Party is German, while in Budapest it is Magyar. Their claims are quite different from the nationalist claims of the Czech Slovaks and other races, and no union between them is likely.

"The army itself is never influenced by labor trouble and it is always possible to oppose labor by mere military force.

"Austria is in no way ready to negotiate separately, but as an ally of Germany she is only a dead weight. It would be a bad policy to extend a hand to her now, for our attitude would be used against the nations which stand against her. It is our interest to support these nations in their claims."

COMMUNIQUE'S

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official report made public on Wednesday says:

"South of the Scarpe the British attacked yesterday morning on wide sectors near Fenchy and Neuville Vitasse. They were thrown back by a counter-attack. In neighboring sectors their attack broke down under our fire.

"In the evening the artillery activity was revived on nearly the whole of the front between Arras and Albert and on both sides of the Somme. It continued lively during the night. The enemy advanced several times in strong reconnaissances, but was repulsed and left prisoners in our hands.

"The fighting activity revived intermittently between the Aisne and the Marne. West of the Oise we captured 10 machine guns in forward engagements. A partial attack launched by the enemy northwest of Chateau Thierry was repulsed.

"North of the Rhine-Marne Canal, Bavarian Landwehr troops penetrated the French positions northwest of Bures and brought back two officers and 40 men as prisoners.

"Five airplanes were shot down out of an enemy squadron which on Monday flew from south of Soissons to the Aisne to drop bombs. Twelve enemy machines and three captive balloons were brought down yesterday."

man airplanes penetrated the anti-air defenses of Paris on Wednesday night and several bombs were dropped, causing material damage, says an official statement issued early today.

Capo Sile and Its Significance
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The capture of Capo Sile is one of the most important events in the Italian counter-offensive against the Austrians, according to Dr. Felice Ferrero, director of the Italian Bureau of Information. The reason which Dr. Ferrero gives for this statement is that Capo Sile controls the locks by means of which 125 square miles of marsh land, northwest of the lagoon of Venice, may be flooded at any time as happened last fall when the Austrian invaders were driven back from five to 10 miles, thus making it impossible for them to bombard Venice without the use of guns of longer range than they possessed.

"It is not generally known in America," said Dr. Ferrero, "that the course of the lower Piave River was changed more than a century ago and made to flow through an artificial channel some ten miles northwest of the old course. The river was controlled by a series of locks on the old Piave north of Capo Sile near San Dona.

"Capo Sile controls these locks. If that point had remained in the possession of the Austrians, they would have again turned the Piave into the new channel north of the drained territory, making it possible to advance to the lagoon of Venice as soon as the fields had dried out sufficiently for them to transport their troops. The floods now raging in the Piave section make the possession of Capo Sile of greater importance than ordinarily. Bridges have been carried away and large numbers of Austrian troops have been isolated. Of course these floods may subside quickly making it possible for the enemy to retreat, but with Capo Sile in its possession the Italian army considers the present situation quite satisfactory."

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office on Wednesday:

"Yesterday our troops, having completely recaptured the bridgehead of Capo Sile, extended it, provoking and firmly sustaining resolute counter-attacks by numerous enemy forces. Eight officers and 371 of other ranks were captured.

"On the remainder of the front there were artillery duels of not very great intensity and activity by small parties.

"Between Mori and Loppio one of our assault patrols surprised and destroyed an enemy advanced post, capturing the survivors.

"Our flights dropped several tons of bombs on enemy ammunition dumps on the Venetian plain and on railway establishments at Mattarello.

"Seven hostile machines were brought down. Lieut. Flavio Baracchini obtained his thirty-first victory.

"In the clearing up of the battlefield a few hundred additional prisoners were taken.

"The complete recapture of all our artillery, arms and matériel has been ascertained. Only after long statistical work will it be possible to establish the enormous quantity of Austrian arms and matériel which remained in our hands."

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—The Austrian War Office issued on Wednesday the following statement:

"On the fronts west of the Adige fighting activity has been more lively during the past few days. On the Zugna Ridge we repulsed strong thrusts initiated by vigorous gunfire, with heavy enemy losses.

"On the Asiago Plateau and between the Brenta and the Piave yesterday it was appreciably quieter. The bitter struggle of June 24 ended in complete failure for the Italians, which was most perceptible in the disputed regions on Asolone and Monte Pertica. Our detachments, pursuing the enemy, captured several sectors of his front line. Thanks to the bravery and determined attacks of our troops, all the Italian efforts to recapture the ground they lost on June 15 singularly failed."

Austrian Food Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information, positive and almost direct from Vienna, was received by the State Department, on Wednesday stating that the food situation there is extremely grave. This information standing alone, at any ordinary time, would be regarded as significant, but coming at the present moment, when a disaster has befallen the Austrian Army on the Italian front, it is viewed by officials as more than important. The department has information equally as reliable concerning the food situation at Petrograd.

Irkutsk, Reported Captured

Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Irkutsk, one of the chief Siberian cities, has been captured by Tzcho-Slovaks after a short fight with the Red Guards, according to Swedish press reports received by the State Department today.

Position in Austria-Hungary

PARIS, France (Thursday)—"It is admitted in responsible circles," declares an official statement dealing with the position in Austria-Hungary, "that the news from Austria reveals a very serious and troubled situation in that country, but it would be a great danger for the Allies to exaggerate the importance of possible consequences. Austria has allies who could easily provide the troops neces-

OFFICIAL FIGURES AS TO SHIPS SUNK

World Tonnage Losses Greater, but British Less Than in April, Admiralty Declares

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The world tonnage losses from U-boat depredations and marine risks in May, the British Admiralty states, aggregated 355,694 tons, or 44,238 tons more than in April. The British May losses were 224,755 tons, and the allied and neutral losses were 130,939 tons. Thus the British May losses are 1373 tons less than the April losses, while the allied and neutral are 45,611 tons greater.

The total tonnage of vessels over 500 gross tons entering or clearing United Kingdom ports from and to overseas ports has, however, increased from 6,336,663 tons in January to 7,777,843 tons in May. The losses from marine risks, moreover, were unduly heavy for May and the tonnage losses would have been less but for the heavy strain on convoy facilities by the greatly increased troop transportation during May.

A French View

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Having eulogized the work performed by the French Navy, and declared that in conjunction with the British and American navies, the French Navy had mastered the submarine peril, Leygues, the Minister of Marine, in proposing the provisional estimates for 1918, stated, in replying to the criticism of the naval policy, that the naval yards were busily engaged in building small ships to meet the present necessities. As for the naval policy of France, after the war, nobody could tell what would be since its nature would be the outcome of the peace treaty. Admiral Bienaimé declared that though accidents might still occur, the German submarine piracy could be regarded as mastered.

The Echo de Paris publishes a statement by M. Rivelli of the French Naval League, defining his attitude toward Havelock Wilson's German boycotting campaign. French seamen agree wholly, he says, with Mr. Wilson on the question of refusing to sail with German seamen, but in the case of boycotting merchandise, they consider it will be for the allied governments to decide at the time of the peace treaty what should be done. The question of economic regulations with the Central Powers, adds M. Rivelli, is a question for the government and not the corporation.

Archibald S. Hurd on Report

LONDON, England (Thursday)—"The month of May was really the most favorable we have had yet," is the comment of Archibald S. Hurd, the naval writer in The Daily Telegraph. He adds:

"It is common knowledge that owing to the large number of submarines destroyed, the enemy paid a higher price for every ton of shipping sunk than in any corresponding period since piracy was inaugurated."

The offensive by sea was still being maintained by the Germans during May with the utmost vigor, he said, but in spite of the unprecedented number of submarines sent to sea, only 224,000 tons of British tonnage was lost as compared with 374,000 in May of last year.

"In spite of the fact that losses from marine risks were 'unduly heavy' it can now be said definitely," he continued, "that the enemy's effort to cripple us by sea by an offensive simultaneous to attacks on the western front has failed definitely.

"Although exact figures are wanting of the sinkings of submarines, it is known they reached a higher figure last month than in any period since the submarine campaign began. "The movements are in progress and we can view each of them with satisfaction. Firstly, the measures adopted by the Admiralty last year for combating the submarine, including thousands of mines manufactured for the Straits of Dover and for interfering with the freedom of movement of enemy craft through the northern exit to the North Sea, are proving very fruitful. Secondly, the steps taken to defend merchant shipping against mines and U-boats—providing ships with other mine protection and organizing convoys—are giving admirable results. Thirdly, apart from the wonderful record the Americans are putting up in ship construction, British yards are making headway owing to the fact that plans drawn up several months ago for the extension of yards and engine shops are beginning to be productive."

Mr. Hurd points out that the losses in British shipping in May exceeded the tonnage built by 28,000 tons, and concludes:

"There already is evidence to show that the situation has still further improved since the end of May. The curves are continuing a most encouraging course."

SIR WILLIAM WEIR ON AIRCRAFT ENGINES

LONDON, England (Thursday)—"Tests which recently have been applied in France and this country to the latest American engine have justified the prediction that it would prove a most valuable contribution to allied resources, and the United States can go ahead and push its production with every confidence."

These are the words of Sir William Weir, the new Secretary of the Air Ministry, who presided at the Wilbur lecture delivered by Dr. Durand, scientific attaché of the American Embassy, in the Central Hall at Westminster on Tuesday evening.

"In the assistance given us in aerial warfare," Sir William said, "the United States has already rendered us a very great aid in the way of personnel. Reports of the work of American pilots have already appeared in the press. Their officers and men have won golden opinions from all with whom they have come in contact. It is the universal opinion that they are unsurpassed in their energy and modesty, for their willingness to learn and their desire to cooperate in everything. As far as personnel is concerned, we entertain the fullest confidence in the future success of the American air force."

Referring to the Liberty motor, he said:

"The United States can go ahead and push the production of this motor with every confidence. The results of the experiments so far obtained have placed the engine in the very first line of aero-motors. It is well understood that some criticism will be directed against the slowness of production of these motors during the last three or four months, but I would like to point out that a considerable interval will, and always must, elapse between the experimental and commercial production of any new motor."

warfare," Sir William said, "the United States has already rendered us a very great aid in the way of personnel. Reports of the work of American pilots have already appeared in the press. Their officers and men have won golden opinions from all with whom they have come in contact. It is the universal opinion that they are unsurpassed in their energy and modesty, for their willingness to learn and their desire to cooperate in everything. As far as personnel is concerned, we entertain the fullest confidence in the future success of the American air force."

Referring to the Liberty motor, he said:

"The United States can go ahead and push the production of this motor with every confidence. The results of the experiments so far obtained have placed the engine in the very first line of aero-motors. It is well understood that some criticism will be directed against the slowness of production of these motors during the last three or four months, but I would like to point out that a considerable interval will, and always must, elapse between the experimental and commercial production of any new motor."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLAN IS INDORSED

(Continued from page one)

as a condition of its being set up, certain equity and stability of condition and they could only in Europe get this as the result of victory in the present war. If the Allies were defeated, and Germany retained, say the western provinces of Russia, how could they, by any stereotyped scheme, deny to those states opportunity to recover their freedom in the future?

Then the forms of sanction proposed were economic pressure or boycott, and the use of force. Economic pressure was the easiest, and seemed, prima facie, likely to be most effective. Lord Curzon instanced the methods of economic pressure already in force, but which had not, at any rate at present, curtailed the war's duration. Had Germany, however, anticipated the commercial, financial and other consequences of two, three or four years of war, he doubted if she would have been as eager to plunge into it.

As to force, some people imagined they could set up international court with international police, the powers to retain only such forces as the court might decree. The whole of them were to be at the disposal of the central tribunal and such force would have to be so preponderant in strength as to exercise an overwhelming superiority over any offending party. He doubted not merely the wisdom, but the possibility of international police. To attempt now a hard and fast judicial scheme would only be a failure, and failure might throw the movement back for generations. Lord Curzon invited the assent to two propositions.

In the first place, they wanted to do something to prevent wars or to reduce the number of wars, to limit their scope, and diminish their horrors. For this purpose, the general concurrence of nations was necessary, and, to be effective, they ought ultimately to include all important nations and states of the world. The second proposition was that the opinion in this country was rather in advance of opinion of any of the Allies, excepting possibly the United States, and it would be well not to go ahead too quickly or too abruptly, lest they might receive rebuff. They must try to get some alliance or confederation or conference to which these states should belong, and no state in which should be free to go to war without reference to arbitration, or to a conference of the league in the first place.

The State breaking the contract would become ipso facto at war with the other states in the league, which would support each other without any need for international police in punishing and repairing a breach of contract. Smaller states might do it by applying economic pressure, and larger by direct use of naval and military force. The government was earnestly and carefully exploring the matter, and doubtless, before long, would exchange ideas with its allies. He agreed with what the French commission was said to have reported that it would be impossible to establish an international police or a state above all other states, and that the aim should be to substitute law for force in the settlement of international disputes. The government was prepared to accept the motion.

Filene's

CREST BRAND SILK STOCKINGS
\$.175

Right in weight, right in fit, right in appearance, and, most important, right in wear.

All of these things apply to 79S, in the Crest Brand family, our own brand. It is the stocking of which we sell the most and on which business is increasing faster than on any other.

Pure dyed silk with mercerized lisle tops and strongly reinforced heels and toes. At least five dozen shades besides black, white, browns, grays and navy blues.

Filene's—mail orders filled—street store, Washington St. at South, Boston.

FALLING OFF IN CRIME
Charles H. Jannowski, prosecuting attorney at Detroit, Mich., says that crime reported to his office has fallen off at least 20 per cent with saloons closed in that city.

ITALY TO OBSERVE FOURTH OF JULY

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Fourth of July, which will be proclaimed an Italian national holiday, will be celebrated throughout the country. Cities and villages will be decorated with the American and Italian flags. The day will be marked in Florence by the granting of citizenship in that municipality to President Wilson. Other large cities will have processions.

One of the most imposing of these will be in Rome, the line of march leading to the monument of King Victor Emmanuel II, where speeches will be delivered by cabinet ministers, senators and deputies. The procession will afterward proceed to the American Embassy.

L'Avenue President Wilson

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The municipal council have decided on a unanimous vote to rename Avenue du Trocadéro, L'Avenue President Wilson.

TWO CHILD LABOR BILLS INTRODUCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two bills designed to meet constitutional objections to the Child Labor Bill, recently declared void, were introduced today by Senator Pomerene of Ohio. One proposes special federal taxation of articles made by child labor and the other would restrict shipment of merchandise made by such labor in the same manner that liquor shipments are controlled by the Webb-Kenyon Law.

A motion by Chairman Simmons of the Finance Committee, who opposed the child labor legislation, to refer the taxing bill to his committee was defeated, 42 to 41.

NAVIGATION SCHOOL AGENTS IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Seventeen agents from various navigation schools of the merchant marine were conducted on a trip around Boston Harbor this afternoon, on the Governor Dingley, the training ship of the merchant marine at Boston. Cleveland Bigelow, associate chief of the Sea Service Bureau of the United States Shipping Board, with headquarters in the Customs House, was in charge of the party. This trip was the outcome of a two-day session of the agents, at which measures for obtaining greater efficiency in placing officers and men in the service of the merchant marine was the chief subject of discussion.

FIND GUN AND ARSON DEVICE ON GERMAN

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A high-power air gun and a mechanical arson device designed to destroy buildings without leaving a trace, were found by Department of Justice agents today in the effects of Fernando Roberto Eduardo Lidiecke, a German arrested last night for failing to register. Lidiecke, who speaks five languages, told officials he was born in Germany and formerly was a German army officer.

CARTRIDGE COMPANY TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ALTON, Ill.—The United States Government has asked the Western Cartridge Company here to increase its production from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 cartridges daily. An officer of the Ordnance Department has completed a survey and determined the amount and quality of the labor that is available. The plant now employs 3000 workers and the increased production will call for 5000 to 6000.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West

ORIENTAL RUGS

Stock of \$70,000

At Moderate Prices

Approximate Sizes

INDIA CARPETS of the finer grades

SIZES 8x10—at \$135, \$145, \$155, \$225, \$235, \$245

SIZES 9x12—at \$185, \$225, \$245, \$265, \$285

SIZES 12x15—at \$245, \$265, \$285

CHINESE RUGS of the finer qualities

SIZES 8x10—at \$95, \$145, \$175, \$185, \$225

SIZES 9x12—at \$125, \$145, \$175, \$185, \$225, \$245

SIZES 10x13—at \$245, \$255

Smaller Chinese Rugs at \$45 to \$75

PERSIAN RUGS in room sizes

SIZES 8x10—at \$195, \$225 to \$245

SIZES 9x12—at \$175, \$225, \$245 to \$265

SIZES 12x15—at \$285, \$345

PERSIAN RUGS in smaller sizes

Kurdistan, Trems, Sijaka, Serrak

SIZES 4x6—at \$65, \$85, \$75 to \$125

INDIA DRUGGETS, imported directly

ROOM SIZES—at \$245, \$275 to \$325

SMALL SIZES—at \$25, \$35, \$45 to \$125

(17th Floor)

DEFINITION OF POLICY IN INDIA

Twelve Points of Agreement on
Imperial Plan for Responsible
Government Reached by
European-Indian Memorial

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of June 26.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England.—In the last article on the subject of responsible government for India attention was directed to the wholly new situation in Indian politics which had resulted from the frank adoption of responsible government as the goal of British administration in India. Coupled with the visit of the Secretary of State (Mr. Montagu) to the Viceroy, and his inquiries made upon the spot, this pronouncement of His Majesty's Government of Aug. 20, 1917, led to a cessation of the more extreme forms of agitation in India, and to a general willingness to await the proposals which the Secretary of State undertook to submit in due course to Parliament.

But just as in other departments of affairs, so here, the war has given a different meaning to the words "in due course." For Indians, no less than for other British subjects, the phrase now means "at the earliest opportunity," and any unnecessary or unaccountable delay might throw the whole Indian machinery of administration out of gear, owing to the political passions that would then be developed.

That first article also called attention to a joint address from Europeans and Indians, singular among all the memorials laid before the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, in that it took exact account of the promises contained in the government's pronouncement of last August, and attempted to show how they might practically be realized. The purpose of this second article is to give some account of the twelve points of agreement reached by those who signed the joint address, and of their reasons for thinking that responsible government for India might safely be developed along the lines they indicate.

The point of agreement which most commands attention at a first reading, though not placed in the fore-front, is as follows: "We agree that the first steps toward responsible government cannot be taken in the sphere of the Central Government." The true alternative to this proposition would be that responsible government for the whole of India was capable of being established in one operation. Between these two points of view no compromise is possible, though the Nationalist Party in India apparently contemplate a transitional period in which the central Executive would be partly responsible to an Indian parliament and partly to the British authority.

No progressive realization of responsible government, however, is possible through the device of serving two masters; it is the progressive realization of disorder that would be thus attained. In the explanatory memorandum, which accompanies the twelve agreed points of the address, it is pointed out that whether in the case of the United States of America, of Canada, of Australia, or of South Africa, nothing was done, or could have been done, to create a central and national government responsible to the nation as a whole, until responsible government had been completely and finally established in the several provinces or states.

The signatories of this address therefore claim that the new scheme of India policy requires the delimitation of appropriate areas, within each of which a representative legislature, and an executive responsible to it, can exercise all the powers entrusted to them. It would be wise not to make these areas either so small as to be districts, merely exercising the functions of local government, or so large as to overshadow native states like Hyderabad and Mysore that now have their own independent governments.

With this slight preface, it will not be difficult to follow the first four agreed points put down in the joint address:

(1). To accept the pronouncement of Aug. 20 as common ground, within the limits of which the discussion can take place.

(2). That, having accepted the pronouncement, we (the signatories) are not only free, but also bound to consider the new situation created thereby with open minds.

(3). That the existing provinces need not be assumed to be areas suitable as a basis for responsible government, but such areas must be settled at the moment when the first installment of responsible government is granted.

(4). That the first steps toward responsible government cannot be taken in the sphere of the Central Government.

In considering the propositions that follow, the reason must not allow itself to be clogged with precedents, for the conditions of India on the eve of responsible government do not resemble those to be found in any other great country at the time when it attained such a political status. The ultimate responsibility of the people of the United Kingdom, through their Parliament, for the doings of the Viceroy and his Council, extends also to the provincial administrations and their subordinate officers. What is true of the central government is true of the local authority. The existing provincial administrations cannot be melted by a series of gradual changes into the provinces of a self-



Joan of Arc statue at Rheims

After surviving many vicissitudes the statue has now been removed to a place of security

governing dominion, for official mechanism designed to obey an authority remote from India will not respond to the impetus of Indian electorates. The first step must be to create new organs responsible to the voters in suitable areas. To these bodies, specified functions, together with corresponding revenues and powers of additional taxation, must be transferred. All other functions must be reserved to the existing provincial governments, to be handed over, bit by bit, to the elective organs, as each may prove its capacity for assuming the additional burden. So runs the argument of the joint address, leading up to the following three agreed points:

(5). That, during the period of transition, governments of two types must coexist, the one responsible to electorates for specific powers, the other to the Secretary of State for all other powers; that the responsibility of each must, in fact, be a real one, and their powers must be sufficient to enable them to discharge that responsibility efficiently.

(6). That a share of the consolidated revenue of the province should be handed over to the provincial state governments, proportionate to the cost of the functions transferred to them; in addition to which should be handed over certain specific powers of taxation, such as would fall on the provincial state electorate itself.

(7). That further additions to the powers of provincial states, and to their share of existing provincial revenues should be considered by commissioners reporting direct to Parliament, at intervals of, say, seven years, such interval to be specified at the outset; and that in the intervening periods no demand for further executive powers, or for a further share of existing revenues, should be entertained.

What is here proposed is, in fact, a direct application of the parable of the 10 talents. The provincial state that uses well the powers entrusted to it will find that fresh powers are added to the schedule. Suppose, for instance, that primary education is given into its keeping, that the state assembly shows legislative eagerness to develop the school system, or that a ministry is courageous enough to face some unpopularity in the assembly to which it is responsible and in the electorate, in order, through increased taxation, to get more money for the schools, there might then be an opportunity at the end of seven years of having secondary education given into the charge of such a provincial state.

But even during each septennate much could be done to enlarge its powers by application to the provincial council for leave to legislate, though it is not possible here to pursue this matter in detail. What is of more importance is to note that the exactness of the parable is further illustrated by the proposal that the Government of India should have the right to recall powers which had been abused or neglected.

Indeed, the next four articles in the joint address are concerned with safeguards against the misuse of all kinds of authority associated with self-government. They speak for themselves:

(8). That legislation passed by provincial state governments affecting commercial and industrial undertakings should be reserved for the sanction of the Secretary of State; and a limit of time should be laid down within which representations from the interests affected can be received by him; and further, that instructions to this effect should be included in a schedule attached to the Act of Parliament in which the scheme of reforms is embodied.

(9). That the provincial governments, responsible to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, shall have power to do or repair public works, upon which the value of invested capital depends, neglect of which is due to the fault of provincial state governments, and to charge the cost thereof to the revenues assigned to the government in default.

(10). That the Government of India must have the right to recall powers which have been abused or neglected; and in extreme cases to suspend the governments of provincial states. Such powers shall always be subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State and of Parliament; but in cases of emergency the Government of India may exercise the power, subject to subsequent sanction of the Secretary of State and of Parliament.

(11). That (a) wherever industrial and commercial interests are located, adequate representation should be accorded; (b) adequate representation should be accorded to Muhammadans, land-holders and minorities generally.

The twelfth and last point has to do with the procedure to be followed in order to give early effect to the scheme. The signatories are in agreement that an Act of Parliament should be passed at once, indicating, in firm outline, all the proposals given above, but leaving to a special body of commissioners the innumerable details which would have to be worked out before effect could be given to the provisions of the Act. Any other course, they think, would lead to delay, which, in its turn would produce distrust and continued agitation in India. Their exact words are:

(12) That the specific points to which our agreement relates and the outlines of the scheme sketched in these proposals be laid down in an Act of Parliament; but that all questions within those outlines, relating to franchises, constitutions, powers, finances, and such like details, be remitted to not more than five commissioners named under the Act, to be dealt with in India by the commissioners, in consultation with governments and people, the arrangements of the commissioners to be given the force of law by Orders-in-Council.

In this way responsible government in India would be put upon the stocks. But when can that gigantic political vessel be launched? The time will have arrived, says the memorandum attached to the joint address, whenever a sufficient number of provincial states have acquired the control of justice, jails and police, and have proved their competence for the fundamental task of government, that of maintaining order. The confirmation of a provincial state in those powers will amount to a final certificate of the fitness of its electorate for full responsible government.

When a sufficient number of provincial state electorates have acquired that certificate, the time will have come to summon their representatives to a national convention to devise a constitution, under which the Government of India can be made responsible to an Indian Parliament and electorate; and the constitution, like those framed by the representatives of the Canadian, Australian and South African provinces, will acquire legal effect as a statute of the Imperial Parliament. In matters common to all India, responsible government cannot be introduced by stages. It must be introduced at one stroke, by one instrument of government—the constitution of India, under which she will assume her final place in the commonwealth of nations.

JUGO-SLAYS OF AMERICA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The permanent committee for promoting an understanding among the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary has informed the press that the treaty of Rome concluded at the capital among the nationalities oppressed by the Hapsburgs had found an enthusiastic echo among the Serbians, Croatians and Slovenes who had emigrated to America, and that their various organizations had sent telegrams expressing satisfaction and good wishes to Dr. Trumbitch. This communication states that, "ever since the North American Republic had taken its place by the side of the Entente with the purpose of gaining the victory which the difficulties of the struggle rendered greater every day, these emigrants, who looked to victory to give freedom and independence to their native lands, had added an effective numerical strength to the great moral force of their desire for redemption which would have its weight in that day when the peoples should be called upon to decide their own destinies."

"The applause of these emigrants who retained a steadfast love for their distant countries was the free expression of purpose which responded to that of their still enslaved brothers whose faculties for expressing their feelings were still subject to restrictions and menaces." Among the telegrams received by Dr. Trumbitch from the United States were those from the National Jugo-Slav Council, from the Croatian League of Washington, the Croatian League of the Pacific, and from the Association for Serbian National Defense in America.

JOAN OF ARC STATUE IN RHEIMS REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Joan of Arc statue at Rheims is not to be allowed to perish at the hands of the Germans. Rheims has suffered so much that it seems impossible that there should be left anything anywhere for German shells to destroy. Yet, in the courtyard of the tragic ruined cathedral, still stood the graceful figure of Joan of Arc astride her horse, intact but for the sword in her hand fractured by a shell splinter. It has now been removed into safety.

RECORD ACREAGE IS UNDER CULTIVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEDFORD, England.—Mr. Prothero, M.P., president of the Board of Agriculture, was the chief speaker at an open-air meeting at Bedford held in support of the recruiting campaign of the women's army.

Mr. Prothero said that it was 18 months since he had started the food production campaign in Bedford. He had been told that he was attempting the impossible, but he had not believed that, for he knew well enough that if the farmers realized that the nation was in urgent need they would make the effort that was necessary. The farmers had made both the effort and the sacrifice. He could not yet announce the figures as to the farmers' effort in reply to the call for great food production, but he could state that they had made a very great advance on 1916, on pre-war levels, and a great advance until they went back to the "70s." Today the acreage under wheat, barley, and oats, was the highest ever recorded in the history of their agriculture. That was one of the finest achievements of the war. During the same period the number of allotments had been increased by 800,000, which meant something like an additional 800,000 tons of produce, a big saving in transport, and an improvement socially and morally. This advance had been effected in spite of the fact that there were 500,000 fewer laborers on the land. It was because of that decrease of labor that the appeal was being made for more women.

Farmers were, he continued, justified in saying that the government had broken their promises, but the circumstances in which those promises had been broken were shown by the words of Sir Douglas Haig when he stated that there was no other course open to them but to fight it out, that there must be no retirement, and that the safety of their homes and the freedom of mankind depended on each one of his men. Mr. Prothero said that he did not believe that any assembly of British farmers would hold back men who could possibly be spared when the alternative was that their troops would be driven back by overwhelming numbers. The promise of the harvest was not yet fulfilled, and there was much to be done. Women's work on the land was a vital necessity. He knew the work they were asked to do was hard, that it brought with it discomforts, and was, comparatively speaking, poorly paid. Life on the land was not luxurious, but the women had the conviction that they were doing something in one of the most important fields to make victory sure. After all, what were the discomforts of agricultural work compared with what the men at the front were enduring daily, hourly, for the safety of their kith at home and the cause of liberty throughout the world?

PROFESSORS VISIT CAMBRIDGE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, England.—The Italian professors at present in England visited Cambridge on Empire Day and were accorded a very hearty welcome by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Shipley, the professors, and members of the Senate. After luncheon the Italian professors were conducted on a tour of inspection of the colleges. The public orator, Sir John Sandys, delivered a speech in Latin in which he welcomed the distinguished guests. Signor Volterra, of the University of Rome, in a speech expressed the hope that after the war had been brought to a victorious close Italian scholars would come to Cambridge, bringing with them from the battlefields new energy and fresh ideas for research.

LETTERS

(No. 165)

Support Red Cross by Taxation
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The article appearing in the issue of June third entitled "Federal Taxes for Red Cross Urged" seems to me to present a solution of the problem of caring for the soldiers wounded in service. Why is it not the government's business to care for the man injured in its service just as much as it is its business to supply him with food and ammunition? The taking over of this part of the work by the government would leave the American women free to devote their time and money to relief work for war sufferers. The levying of a tax would do away with the methods of coercion recently employed in the Red Cross drive and make all share the burden alike.

(Signed)
FLORENCE MATTOON REDD.

(No. 114)

How to Turn Thin-Paper Leaves
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Kindly allow me to submit a bit of information. It is in regard to aid in turning pages of thin-paper books, something that does not seem to be generally known.

By pushing or forcing lightly the page to top or bottom, with flat of finger-nail, you cause the edge to lap over slightly—thus to be easily handled and turned—avoiding dampening finger and possibly tearing leaf. (Signed) R. FRICK.

Hollywood, Cal., June 11, 1918.

(No. 127)

An Irishman on Irish Question
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

May I, as an Irishman by birth now serving in the army of Uncle Sam and a reader of your valued paper, write a few words about the Irish mixup?

The whole trouble seems to be the undying hatred of the Sinn Fein party toward anything English. The average Irishman and Irish-American boast of the splendid courage of Irish regiments in battle, which we all know to be perfectly true, and as such is the case, why don't the rest of the Irish stop making trouble and join their fellow countrymen in the struggle now going on in Europe?

When Sir Roger Casement was executed, the pro-German Irish in this country raised an awful row because of his execution; what would have happened to a German if he had done the same, or even an American? I do not like to say outright who is at the back of the Sinn Fein movement besides the Germans, but we all know. I lived 25 years in Ireland and never saw any of the "poor down-trodden, depressed and starving Irish," as Mr. Hearst was so fond of quoting in his papers, before the United States entered the war. The average American-born Irish has never seen Ireland, but gets all the dope about English ill-treatment of the Irish from his folks, who left the old sod about 70 years ago. If the British Government is so severe and keeps the Irish in bondage and slavery, as people in this country are led to believe, why don't Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other British dependencies break away from her in protest?

Does it not seem peculiar that it is only in Roman Catholic portions of the British Empire that there is any objection to join the British Army, take Quebec for instance, and the Melbourne Sinn Fein affair backed up by Archbishop Mannix?

Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington informed her audiences in San Francisco that there is a huge number of English troops in Ireland, but as a matter of fact, there are no English troops there at all, only Scotch and Irish. This would prove that the more level-headed and intelligent people in Ireland are not traitors to the allied cause. (Signed) IRISH SOLDIER in American Army.

San Francisco, June 14, 1918.

FINLAND AND ITS ECONOMIC FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The managing director of the Finnish Government railways, Herr Wuolte, recently granted an interview in Berlin to a representative of Der Weltbühler, which summarized his remarks as follows:

"Our present economic situation is extremely difficult, since before the war we drew 42 per cent of our grain requirements from foreign countries, principally Germany. Not only has this import ceased since the beginning of the war, but grain from America and Russia, ordered and paid for, has not been delivered. The difficulties arising during the war from Finland's dependence on foreign countries for her food supply drew

attention to the necessity for increased cultivation of grain. This is possible, since in the past Finland actually supplied Sweden with grain. "It was only the increasing profitability of cattle-rearing and dairy-farming that caused the cultivation of corn to decline. Petrograd was a first-class market for Finland's milk, while England imported annually about 40,000,000 marks worth of Finnish butter. It only remains to encourage grain cultivation, without restricting dairy-farming too much. The food difficulties may well become more serious next year, since the Bolsheviks have already seized the greater part of the seed accumulated in the south, and it is difficult to find a substitute for it, since the grain grown in South Finland does not winter well.

"These momentary difficulties, however, will not affect the economic future of the country. Even if the output of administration and on the army, which Finland will always have to maintain against Russia, increases, the spirit of enterprise, released from the crippling influence of the political struggle with Russia, will lead the country to economic progress. Finland's wealth is in her forests. For that reason all industries connected with timber flourish, whereas the iron industry will hardly produce more than sufficient to meet the home demand. It is possible that the copper mines opened up shortly before the war to the north of Lake Saima may prove valuable.

"In order to be able to meet additional government expenditure it is essential that the timber in the country should be turned to better account. It is hoped to export, together with timber, increasing quantities of paper, wood pulp and cellulose. Not only will new industries be created by means of the by-products, but home textile industry will be promoted, owing to the war discovery of cellulose yarn.

"Our first task must be to rid Finland of Russia's last legacy, Bolshevism. It is incorrect to describe the present struggle in Finland as a war between the middle classes and the working classes. In the first place, Bolshevism is a Great Russian and anarchistic growth which has been imported into Finland, and, in the second place, the Finnish working classes, as a whole, are not on the side of the Red Guards. It is true that only a small proportion have openly opposed the red terror, but a large proportion have remained passive, or have only been associated with it owing to compulsion. For years the Finnish working classes have drawn recruits from two groups, the actual manufacturing artisans and the timber workers.

"Since the beginning of the war the latter have been confronted, owing to the cessation of the timber export, by a serious economic crisis, from which they could only escape by hiring themselves out to the Russian army as trench-diggers. It was there that they imbibed the Bolshevik poison. The artisans, on the other hand, during the first years of the war earned good money as munition workers, and accordingly took no interest in Bolshevism.

"The vast government forests will offer a good security for loans to Finland. Since in the last few years Finnish trade has gravitated more and more to Germany—40 per cent of the business done was with Germany—and since, also, during the last few decades Finland's requirements in capital were met to an ever-increasing extent in Germany, it is safe to assume that after the war German-Finnish relations will become still closer."

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

VIGILANTES ISSUE REVISED PLATFORM

Planks of Organization of Which
Mr. Hagedorn Is Promoter,
Designed to Enlarge Activities
Along Lines of Americanism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In some of the dispatches from this bureau recently, describing the sudden abandonment of the plan to form a national patriotic council of Americans of German origin, the Vigilantes organization has been mentioned incidentally, since Hermann Hagedorn, one of the main promoters of the abandoned plan, is an influential member of The Vigilantes.

This organization has recently issued a new statement of its platform. It claims to include now practically all the American poets and authors of national repute, as well as many of the leading illustrators. For more than a year they have been contributing a free service of poems and articles, designed to inspire Americanism, to the newspapers of the country.

Originally the purposes of The Vigilantes were stated as follows:

"To arouse the country to a realization of the importance of the problems confronting the American people. To awaken and cultivate in the youth of the country a sense of public service and an intelligent interest in citizenship and national problems. To work vigorously for preparedness; mental, moral and physical. To work with special vigor for universal military training and service under exclusive federal control, as a basic principle of American democracy."

The revised and enlarged platform now reads as follows:

"America first—An enlightened nationalism, through which may be developed the ideal internationalism suggested by the League to Enforce Peace."

"A perfect melting pot—This includes: 1, abandonment of sectionalism; 2, breaking down of race prejudice; 3, Americanizing the alien; 4, intelligent supervision of immigration."

"Universal service, including military training—[This to be regarded not as a war measure, but as essential to the making of good citizens; developing our youth mentally and morally, giving them a sense of obligation to the country; and physically, through the discipline of drill and military exercises.]

"Cooperation, as opposed to competition—[The day of dog eat dog is closing. Intelligent cooperation will carry the country a great deal further than the competition which developed more effort to beating down rivals than to building up commerce and industry. Cooperation makes for brotherhood; competition develops jealousy, hate and strife. Cooperation will make the best use of the country's resources; competition has frequently resulted in wasting them.]

"The Vigilantes are against:

"Pro-Germanism, or pro-anything which interferes with the spirit of perfect Americanism.

"Class antagonism, as the fertile field for the demagogue, the anarchist and the Bolshevik.

"Pacifism and other forms of mental and moral weakness.

"Profiteering—Either by capital or labor."

Louise Day Putnam Lee

INTERIOR DECORATION

4 West 40th Street, NEW YORK

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE

88 MILK ST.
BOSTON
THE MOST
LIBERAL FORMS
AND LOWEST RATES WITH
EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
Tels 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499 & 4129 Wey

HANAN

YOU must have shoes; you want them comfortable; they might as well be good-looking; and you ought to get shoes that will be good for a long time. Hanan has been making such shoes for seventy years. Hanan Stores in ten American cities—many agencies.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

HANAN & SON

New York Boston Chicago
Pittsburgh Cleveland Milwaukee
St. Louis Brooklyn Philadelphia
Buffalo

Lumber
All kinds—
one quality

Produced and
distributed by
**C. A. Goodyear
Lumber Co.**
1707 M-CORMICK BLDG.
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

TZECHO-SLOVAKS' LOYALTY DEFENDED

Professor Masaryk, in Message to Soviet at Moscow, Says Charge They Are Counter-Revolutionary Is Not True

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a recent published interview, Commissioner Tchitcherine of the Soviet Government at Moscow was quoted as explaining his hostile attitude toward the Tzecho-Slovak troops by saying that they had been counter-revolutionary since the days of the Kief Rada. Professor Masaryk, who is president of the Tzecho-Slovak National Council, sent the following cable message to Commissioner Tchitcherine on Wednesday: "In the interview with the Associated Press you explained your hostile attitude toward our Tzecho-Slovak troops in Russia by saying that they have been counter-revolutionary since the days of the Kief Rada, and that they even inspired against the Soviet Government, as you can prove by documentary evidence in your possession. I was in Russia since May, 1917, till March, 1918. I organized the troops. I know every detail of their life during this period. With the full knowledge of all circumstances, I must state that your assertion is incorrect, and that you are mistaken. You evidently allude to the fact that when the Kief Bolsheviks rose against the Rada, one of our regiments was brought to Kief. But it seems you do not know that this was done by Russian military authorities under false pretext. This misuse of my name was soon ascertained and the regiment was sent back at once. Two or three of our people, yielding to the false pretext, were duly rebuked and punished.

"When the Bolshevik movement began I gave at once the strictest order to all regiments to abstain from all interference in Russian international matters, and this order has, under all conditions, been strictly observed. The best proof is the fact that your Bolshevik commander-in-chief, Muraviev, to whom the Kief incident was explained, recognized the armed neutrality of our whole army. Our relations to the Rada were absolutely correct. I could prove to Muraviev that I did not accept the fourth Ukrainian Universal, as I officially announced to Minister Sulgin the 26th of January, 1918. We agreed in this fundamental question of the relation of Ukraine to Russia with the position taken by your Petrograd Soviet.

"I can prove by incontrovertible documents that I rejected every plan directed against your government submitted to me by your political adversaries, even such adversaries who could not justly be called counter-revolutionary. I can prove that until late I recommended to the Allies' statements to be on good terms with your government. We Tzecho-Slovaks love Russia, and we wish her to be a strong and free democracy. It has been proved that our peoples did not accept Slav plans of the old regime under Sturmer, though they were threatened with exile to Siberia.

"We have been absolutely loyal to Russia and correct in our attitude toward your government. In recognition of this loyalty Commander Muraviev granted our army free passage to France on Feb. 16, and the same has been granted by the Soviet of Moscow. "Being away from Russia three months, and having no detailed reports, I dare not express an opinion on what is happening here. It seems that some local Soviet yielded to the Austrian and German intrigues and attacked our troops, who, under given circumstances, have been forced to defend themselves. I would not oppose your demand of disarmament if you can guarantee us free and unmolested passage to France. I assure you our soldiers' only wish is to fight the common enemy and help by that, Russia. I ask you in the name of democracy to keep the promise given by your own commander. Please investigate carefully the matter for it will be a disgraceful absurdity that a democratic and socialist government should by mistake promote the interest of its greatest enemies."

Bolsheviki Urge Bread War

Trotsky Threatens to Turn Weapon of Hunger Against the Rich

MOSCOW, Russia (Wednesday, June 27).—(By Associated Press)—The Central Executive Committee and the Moscow Executive Committee met yesterday to consider the critical food shortage and were addressed by Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky, respectively the Bolshevik Premier and War Minister, who urged that civil war against rich peasants and village food speculators was the only means for obtaining bread for the starving cities.

Lenin urged that the fight against hunger must be thoroughly centralized and carried on by bread crusaders, composed of workmen and the Red Army sent by the Central Soviet to villages to organize the poor peasants in their campaign against rich peasants.

Trotsky said the Red Army was unable to fight properly because of lack of food, and that the counter-revolutionists of all sorts were using hunger as a weapon to defeat the Soviet. He said the counter-revolutionists had encouraged the Tzecho-Slovak troubles, which were aggravating the food shortage by stopping Siberian grain and encouraging the movement of General Semenov in Siberia and General Krasnov's insurrection in the Don region.

"The next two or three months," Trotsky concluded, "must be considered the hardest times for the Soviet to pull through. The same men who create all these troubles for us, who have fooled the Tzecho-Slovaks, have the insolence to say, 'You are mad; you are waging civil war when there

is nothing to eat. Do not play with hunger.' I retort, 'Don't play with hunger yourself. This game may lead you too far. Do not blame us then. We have shown you already that we can fight, and we will fight all our enemies. So, long live civil war! Within three months victory will be ours.'"

Tzecho-Slovaks Regarded as Allies

MOSCOW, Russia, via London (Wednesday).—The American Vice Consul, De Witt C. Poole, with the French and Italian consuls, have called on M. Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, in behalf of the Tzecho-Slovak troops, who are being detained under orders from the government. They requested that the Tzecho-Slovaks be permitted to proceed to Vladivostok without interference, as originally agreed upon. The consuls told M. Tchitcherine that they considered the Tzecho-Slovaks as Allies and regarded interference in their movements as an unfriendly act prompted by Germany.

Tzecho-Slovaks in Siberia

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The city of Irkutsk in Siberia has been captured by the Tzecho-Slovak troops under General Alexioff, according to Berlin advices received in Copenhagen and transmitted to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

General Alexioff is the former Russian commander-in-chief.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Tzecho-Slovak troops have entered Yekaterinburg, on the Asiatic side of the Ural, in the center of the Ural mining region, according to a Moscow telegraph received by way of Berlin. Heavy fighting is proceeding there.

Germans in Black Sea Port

MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday, June 18).—The Germans have landed a force of 3000 infantry and cavalry, together with artillery, at Poti, on the Black Sea, according to an official communication issued today.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS CAMPAIGN

Eighty Cities and Towns in Massachusetts Have Secured Number Allotted Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Tomorrow is National War Savings Pledge Day. It will mark the close of the war savings stamps campaign in Massachusetts.

Throughout the United States the importance of conserving in every possible way will be emphasized upon the people, but in Massachusetts in particular, the emphasis will be placed upon the desire to have secured by the end of the day 1,000,000 pledges for war stamps. Only about three-fourths of that amount had been reported secured early today. Eighty cities and towns in the Commonwealth have attained their allotment. Many more expected to go over the top before tonight, and by tomorrow night, when completed returns are in, the committee in charge expected to report that the State had reached its quota.

Among today's meetings are the following: Roxbury, Italian Citizens' Club, 8 p. m. Speakers, O. A. Marshall and D. Maggi.

Hyde Park, Everett Square, 8 p. m., Sgt. Nelson Byrne, Secretary of State A. P. Langtry. Braintree Common, 8:30 p. m., Private LaFay. Peabody, outdoor meetings, noon. W. H. O'Brien, Private LaFay, O. A. Marshall. Speakers at the different theaters tonight are: Park, Lieutenant Orlandini, 7:50; Pop Concert, W. E. Chamberlain, 9; Shubert, Sgt. Ruth Farnam, 3:15; Shubert, Arthur J. Mack; Tremont Temple, Albert M. Chandler, 8:05; Wilbur, Lieutenant Orlandini, 9.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FRENCH WOMEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In hopes of creating a greater interest here in regard to American studies, French girls will have a chance to attend many of the leading colleges, and the Providence Journal says in an editorial regarding this:

An interesting international experiment has been undertaken by the Association of American Colleges, which plans to place young French women in our institutions of the higher learning. Already more than 65 women's colleges have offered scholarships for this purpose, and as the usual number offered is two it is evident that before long we shall have a substantial number of French girls studying here. The original goal set was 100, but the total will go considerably beyond that.

In New England five colleges have offered scholarships—the Women's College in Brown University and Wellesley, Smith, Simmons and Mount Holyoke. The American and French Departments of Education are cooperating in the work and it promises to have excellent results.

Among these will be, of course, the blinding of the two countries by a new bond of interest and understanding.

AIRMEN IN SQUADRONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—All army flyers graduating from Scott Field, Ill., east of St. Louis, are required to make a flight in squadron formation over St. Louis before receiving their commissions. These squadrons cross the city, wheel over its western suburbs, and wing their way back to the aviation grounds under command of one of the instructors. They usually fly at a great height, from 5000 to 11,000 feet, in these tests. Scott Field is about 20 miles distant by the airman's route.

BOSTON POLL TAX COLLECTION PLANS

Collector to Seek Cooperation of Civic Organizations and Large Corporations in His Campaign for Payment of Toll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Cooperation from all the civic organizations of Boston and from the large employers of labor is to be sought by Frank S. Deland, collector of taxes, in his proposed campaign to collect the poll taxes in Boston. The collector proposes to ask the Chamber of Commerce, the United Improvement Society, other civic organizations, the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and probably large department stores and manufacturing concerns to represent to their members and employees that it is the duty of every citizen to pay his poll tax every year.

The collector may even go so far as to ask these various concerns to inform their members and employees that the collector of Boston proposes to enforce the poll tax collection laws to the letter and that arrest and imprisonment will follow failure to pay this tax.

A campaign of education as well as a campaign of collection is being planned by Collector Deland. He wishes so far as possible to avoid invoking the full power of the law, which throws a man into jail for seven days when he fails to pay his poll taxes. The collector believes that the poll tax represents in a slight measure a man's duty toward the government and that the payment of this small sum should be considered a privilege rather than a burden.

He desires that employers of labor in Boston represent these facts to their employees, and insist upon prompt payment of the poll tax rather than cause the city the delay and annoyance of having to send repeated bills and summonses and demands. The collector believes if he secures the hearty cooperation of employers of labor that the work of poll tax collection will be greatly facilitated. He believes that the employers could even insist upon the payment of this tax by their employees.

The Chamber of Commerce and the United Improvement Society are expected to endorse the proposed campaign for poll taxes and that the members of these representative bodies will urge those who work for them in their various activities to do their duty as citizens and send or take their poll taxes to the collector, and thus avoid the necessity of a deputy collector's having to hunt the man who owes the city \$2 or more.

Collector Deland believes there is no better way to bring home to men their duties and responsibilities as citizens than to instruct them in their obligation to pay this democratic tax which he believes cannot be held as a real burden except in the most extreme cases. The collector declares that if any man can prove to him that he actually cannot afford to pay the city \$2 a year for the privilege of free schools for his children, well-lighted streets at night, the protection of the fire and police departments and libraries, bathing houses, public reading rooms and many other benefits, he will abate the tax to that individual. But he declares that hereafter men in Boston will have to pay that tax or go to jail as the penalty of violating the law.

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR OVERSEAS MAIL

BOSTON, Mass.—Improved conditions in getting mail to United States soldiers in France are promised in a statement issued by William F. Murray, postmaster of Boston, in which he says in part:

I am informed that a great part of the trouble has been due to the fact that General Pershing has been unable, for military reasons, to supply to the postal officials in France, the changes in movements of troops. Now that the army has taken over the matter of distributing the letters for our boys, this cause of delay is certain to be removed.

Much of the delay has been caused, however, by incomplete addressing of letters. It is not enough to send a letter to Private John Jones, Company A, 101st Regiment, American Expeditionary Forces, because there are many units known as the 101st Regiment. It is imperative, therefore, that the complete regimental designation be made known on the face of the envelope.

I urge every person who may be writing a letter to France to attend to this matter. It may not seem to be important, but in view of my postal experience, I am certain that it is of supreme importance.

DENVER PLANNING PEOPLES COLLEGE

DENVER, Col.—A plan which originated in Denver is commented on in the following editorial in the Rocky Mountain News:

This (Denver) institution is about to put into practice a plan to "make democracy safe for the world." University authorities have taken the first steps to establish a peoples college at the Civic Center where courses of instruction will be given throughout the year in American history, literature, political ideas on national and state constitutions and other subjects, necessary to the people of foreign birth and education in particular, and to all who would improve their minds and better fit themselves for their duties as American citizens.

The new institution would be a

forum. Students would come from different states to study and learn of the responsibilities they must assume in the new world that is upon us, for as Mr. Dewey stated in a striking speech not long since, history began to be written in 1914.

The national administration has been at work in stirring the people to a realization of the dangers which have been discovered in four years in having in our midst a population numerically great that was not American but foreign, and altogether out of sympathy with American thought and purpose. Education is the antidote; but there is education and education; there is, or was, an education that widened the gulf between this element in society and the genuine American. The education itself too often was foreign, inspired by foreign propaganda. Extreme doctrines were preached openly or covertly, and cynicism prevailed among students and teachers.

It is the intent to escape such exotisms in the Denver educational institute and to have it American through and through.

HOUSING CONFERENCE CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—Each one of Iowa's 99 counties has been asked to send 10 delegates to a state war conference on Sept. 6, which Governor Harding has called. A feature of the meeting will be the discussion of housing legislation which would set a minimum standard for all homes built in the state and contain lighting and sanitation regulations.

CHAIN LETTER IDEA OPPOSITION VOICED

Executive Chairman of Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety Says United States Treasury Disapproves Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Opposition to the "chain letter" idea is expressed in a statement by Henry B. Endicott, executive chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Mr. Endicott's statement is prompted by the plan said to have originated in Seattle, Wash., for the purpose of founding a special hospital in France. Recipients of this letter are requested to send 25 cents to the French consul in Seattle.

The Merchants Journal of Topeka, Kan., recently published an article on this "chain letter," stating that after inquiry it was found that the government and the French consul at Seattle requested that no more of these letters be written in connection with this movement and that no more money be sent.

The Merchants Journal, after investigating the matter, found that L. Horrible, French consul at Seattle, does not exist. The chain letter said, "Send this letter and 25 cents, preferably in stamps, to L. Horrible, French Consul, P. O. Box 1818, Seattle, Wash. This gentleman has agreed to centralize the funds."

It was further found that post office box 1818 was not held by anybody by the name of L. Horrible, and it advises its readers: "If anybody sends you a chain letter soliciting funds for a special American hospital in Paris—don't bite. Turn it down. Investigate."

Mr. Endicott's statement reads: "It has been called to our attention that a 'chain letter' plan be put in operation, ostensibly for the purpose of founding a special hospital in France, for treatment of wounds in the face and jaw.

"This 'chain letter' plan should be discouraged in every way. Recipients of this letter are requested to send 25 cents to the French Consul in Seattle, and to write five friends to do likewise. We are informed that this letter was put into circulation through a misunderstanding. It links the name of the Red Cross with the enterprise, but the American Red Cross has never agreed to finance such a hospital. Both the Red Cross and the French Ambassador are anxious that this 'chain' should be broken.

"We are also informed that the Treasury Department authorizes the disapproval of the 'chain letter' plan, which has been started by some enthusiastic workers for the sale of War Savings Stamps. The national War Savings Committee also wishes the public to understand that it did not instigate such a plan; in fact, we are informed that the federal authorities are opposed to all chain letter schemes."

GREEKS CELEBRATE ENTRY INTO WAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thousands of Greeks in New York today observed the first anniversary of the entry of Greece into the ranks of the nations arrayed against Germany and her allies. The chief event of the observance will be a mass meeting tonight, at which the leading speakers will be George Roussos, Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece to the United States; Dimitri Verenikis, Greek Consul to New York; and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—It is estimated that more than 50,000 women in Arkansas voted in the recent state Democratic primary election, thereby taking part in the selection of the men who will hold state and congressional offices next term, because each Democratic nominee is virtually assured of election in this State. More than 50,000 women paid poll taxes, according to the State Auditor's office, and in some communities, where there was little interest in the election, they polled more than half of the votes cast. The election was the first state election since the passage of the bill permitting women to vote in party primaries.

ARKANSAS WOMEN CAST FIRST VOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—It is estimated that more than 50,000 women in Arkansas voted in the recent state Democratic primary election, thereby taking part in the selection of the men who will hold state and congressional offices next term, because each Democratic nominee is virtually assured of election in this State. More than 50,000 women paid poll taxes, according to the State Auditor's office, and in some communities, where there was little interest in the election, they polled more than half of the votes cast. The election was the first state election since the passage of the bill permitting women to vote in party primaries.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—It is estimated that more than 50,000 women in Arkansas voted in the recent state Democratic primary election, thereby taking part in the selection of the men who will hold state and congressional offices next term, because each Democratic nominee is virtually assured of election in this State. More than 50,000 women paid poll taxes, according to the State Auditor's office, and in some communities, where there was little interest in the election, they polled more than half of the votes cast. The election was the first state election since the passage of the bill permitting women to vote in party primaries.

Tremont Street
Near West, Boston

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street
Near West, Boston

Misses' Wool Jersey Suits 19.50
Misses' Silk Jersey Suits

Regular Values up to 35.00

Fashionable for Sport, Street and Travelling Wear. Tailored to perfection, cut on the jauntiest lines, with belted coats, featuring clever pockets. Colors include khaki, sand, gray, blue, green or rose. Sizes 14 to 20.

Mail Orders Filled.

(Third Floor.)

Summer Coats

The varied stock of our enlarged coat department presents the correct coat or wrap for each occasion.

For Motor or Touring

Linen Coats, extra long and full 5.50
Beach Cloth Belted Models, 10.50 and 13.50
Leather trimmed Palm Beach Cloth 29.50
Friezes, Fleece, Bolivias 55.00

For Piazza and Beach

Navy Serge Capes, polka dot silk overcoats 16.50
Reversible Silk Capes 25.00
Exquisite Satin Wraps—Capes—Coats 35.00

(Third Floor)

Children's Sweaters

In assembling our sweaters we have by no means overlooked the needs of the children. On the contrary, there are numerous charming youthful models at

3.95 and 5.95

(Second Floor)

Misses' Waists

Special at 3.95

The illustration shows one of the dainty youthful models made from soft white batiste purchased last



Misses' Waists 3.95

Fall. If bought at today's market price these waists would have to sell at 5.50 at the lowest.

Misses' Middy Blouses—sizes 14 to 30 years. Practical materials for hard wear, yet pretty and becoming.

1.50, 1.75, 2.00

(Third Floor)

Voile Waists 2.95

About Two Thousand

Including Over One Hundred Batiste Waists

Our great waist of the season. Quality of material has been maintained—quality of workmanship, even to the buttonholes, has been maintained. And the price has not been advanced—not one penny.

Cluster tucking

Pintucking

Narrow veining, resembling Irish lace faggoting

High cuffs—semi-tailored cuffs.

Turn-back cuffs—Lace trimmed cuffs.

Yoke backs—Lace trimmed and tucked backs.

Pique collars

Roll collars

Fontleroy collars—Buster Brown collars

Choker collars—High button collars

Frisled styles—Jabot styles

Organdie trimmed—Lace trimmed

Vestee effects

(Street Floor—Misses' styles on the third floor)

Shetland Sweaters

Made from Imported Yarns

Woven in the Shetland Islands

12.50

Coat style with long roll collar, belt and hand-made buttons. Colors: Turquoise, dark purple, white and black, rose with gray, Copenhagen blue, dark rose, corn, French gray. All sizes.

(Second Floor)

Women's Silk Suits

Good-looking taffeta suits at 13.50—as sketched. Others 25.00 and upwards.



Taffeta Suit 13.50
Navy Serge Suits at 35.00. Not a suit in stock can be duplicated at this price. If you want a smart navy serge suit now is the time to get it.

(Third Floor)

Silk Pongee Dresses



Pongee Dress 17.50
Those who know how scarce is silk pongee will be delighted with these beautiful dresses—made of imported material—and priced only

15.00 and 17.50

The model sketched shows one of those at 17.50, neatly embroidered in Roman colored silk.

(Fourth Floor)

VON KUEHLMANN IN EXPLANATION

German Foreign Secretary Says
He Intended to Proclaim Di-
plomacy Must Supplement
Germany's Military Triumphs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Following the statement of Count von Hertling, the German Chancellor, in the Reichstag on Tuesday, the German Foreign Secretary, von Kuehlmann himself, replied to the widespread criticism in Conservative and National Liberal quarters of his Monday speech, which he explained as merely intended to proclaim that Germany's military triumphs must be supplemented by diplomacy but not as an appeal to the enemy's good will.

A National Liberal speaker subsequently expressed deep regret that a phrase should have been pronounced admitting of the interpretation that military successes could not lead to victory, and asked if any events had occurred that could raise a doubt regarding the victorious strength of the German Army. Von Kuehlmann, he declared, amidst loud and repeated cheering, had offered the German people stones for bread.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, intervened in the Reichstag debate on the Rumanian treaty yesterday, practically admitting that he was doing so in view of the unfriendly reception by wide circles of the Foreign Secretary's statement of the previous day. Von Kuehlmann's review of the political position was quite proper, he declared, in view of the enemy's evident conception of a League of Nations as a means of isolating Germany's inconvenient upward strivings and accomplishing her economic strangulation.

Meanwhile, the tendency of the second part of the speech was purely to ascribe responsibility for the continuation of the war to the enemy and naturally there could be no question of crippling Germany's energetic defense or shaking its confidence in victory.

L'Homme Libre on von Kuehlmann
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Most interesting comment on von Kuehlmann's speech is found in L'Homme Libre, which describes it as characteristic of German craft, intimidation and pride, and considers that after the expression of an enemy opinion of such intentional obscurity, there can be no further wish that the Allies should speak on the part of those who but quite recently advocated that course. L'Homme Libre further hints that publication of the document announcing the dismemberment of Belgium may be expected at any moment. The document will, the paper says, explain von Kuehlmann's maneuver by which he states he will not bind himself on questions upon which the Allies refuse to comment themselves.

Paris Newspaper Comment
PARIS, France (Wednesday) (Havas Agency)—The newspapers of Paris devote much space to the address of Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Minister, and reproach him for repeating "lies as to the origin of the war."

The Petit Journal declares that the orator must "have an abnormal courage of impudence to declare, after the German Emperor had glorified himself, in that he foresaw the war, that Russia and the Entente started it."

"In the midst of ambiguities," the newspaper says, "can be seen the deadly uneasiness of the Kaiser."

"The speech was intended for German consumption, in the opinion of the Excelsior, which says that the German people need such 'recomforting tonics.'"

The Petit Parisien sees an economic war after the war and the Echo de Paris thinks that the daily strengthened economic league of the Allies has crushed Germany's political aims and that the anger of the German leaders was expressed through the Foreign Minister.

"having rifled the orchard of Eastern Europe, is eager to be left in peace to eat the apples."

The Times contends that the address was a bold profession of the policy of militarism, without the faintest trace of doubt or repentance. The war, it says, will certainly last as long as Germany supports such a policy. It continues by saying that the speech was even more remarkable for its omissions than its contents, the entry of America into the war being ignored. The Times asks if Dr. von Kuehlmann will not find the Allies' terms specified with precision in President Wilson's speeches, and says that Germany dares not imitate the frankness of the American President.

THREE POUNDS OF SUGAR A MONTH

Ration for Each Person Under
United States Plan—Provi-
sions for Commercial Users

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The new rules on sugar apportionment 1,600,000 tons in sight for the six months beginning July 1, on the basis of three pounds per capita monthly in order to supply the needs of the Allied Armies.

Commercial users of sugar will receive their supply under a certificate system administered by George A. Zabriske, recently appointed Sugar Administrator.

No manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer will be permitted to sell sugar except to householders unless a certificate, issued by the local Food Administrator, is presented.

Retailers may sell not more than two pounds at one time to a town customer, nor five pounds to a country customer.

Commercial customers are divided into five groups. Candy makers, soft drinks and soda fountains; chewing gum, chocolate, cocoa, tobacco, flavoring extracts, sirups and sweet pickles manufacturers, etc., will be allowed 50 per cent of normal supply, with the exception of ice cream manufacturers, who may receive 75 per cent.

Commercial canners of vegetables and fruit and manufacturers of medicine, explosives and glycerin will be allowed sufficient for their necessary requirements.

Clubs, dining cars and all public eating houses serving 25 or more persons may purchase three pounds for each 90 meals served.

Bakers will be allowed 70 per cent of the average amount used during June, 1918.

Retail stores will receive for July, quantities based on the average for the months of April, May and June, 1918, combined.

Any attempt to accumulate stocks prior to July 1 will be construed as hoarding, the regulations state. All stocks in excess of three months will be requisitioned, and all consumers in the five groups are required to notify food administrators of the amount of sugar they hold or have in transit prior to July 1.

GERMAN WOMEN AND
FAILURE TO REGISTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Time for registration of German women in the United States was ended last night, but leniency will be shown where failure to enroll was due to inability to reach the registration place, or for any other good excuse, the Department of Justice today announced.

Reports indicate that the registration resulted in the enrollment of several hundred thousand.

MACHINISTS AWAIT ACTION
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The 7000 or more machinists and tool makers who left their work in various plants here yesterday, pending an adjustment of their wage demands, were marking time today, waiting for word. It was stated, from the business agents of the machinists union, and Samuel Lavitt, who went to Washington last night to confer with the federal labor board. The strike leaders claim that none of the men who walked out have returned to work. The manufacturers have taken the position that the question is one between the government and the men.

TAX AMENDMENT HAS OPPOSITION

Proposal to Strike Word "Pro-
portional" From Tax Provi-
sions of Massachusetts Con-
stitution Before the Convention

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Opposition to the striking of the word "proportional" from the tax provisions of the Massachusetts constitution, favored by a tax reform movement, was expressed in the Constitutional Convention this afternoon by Delegate Martin M. Lomasney of Boston.

"We had better wait for one to four years and see what more the income tax law will uncover in the way of intangibles," he insisted, "before we strike out this safeguard from our Constitution. As intangibles are made to pay more, the tax burden on real estate will correspondingly decrease. And this is the way it should be."

Mr. Creamer of Lynn interrupted to say that the income tax had produced so much revenue that real estate taxes were reduced. Mr. Lomasney replied that if intangible personal property paid its just dues, real estate taxes would fall 50 per cent. Mr. Creamer added that intangibles are not wealth, but only certificates of wealth which is already fully taxed elsewhere. Mr. Lomasney got the applause of many by retorting that if one had a chance to get a Standard Oil stock certificate he would have no question that it was true property.

Mr. Bauer of Lynn, supporting the proposed article of amendment, which would permit of the classification of property for purposes of taxation, declared Massachusetts would be a big gainer by exempting manufacturers from taxation. He also advocated exempting milk cows from taxes, as well as all other food-producing animals.

Mr. Bennett of Saugus challenged Mr. Bauer's views, and thought that the fact of Massachusetts being fourth among the states in value of manufactures shows that it is not suffering from over-taxation of industries. Mr. Washburn of Worcester, a member of the special tax commission of 1903, advocated the amendment, and declared that the tax problem will not down until it has been adjusted in accordance with the ability of property to pay.

Mr. Quincy of Boston offered a new resolution proposing an article of amendment that "the determination of the limits of the police power, so called, is a legislative and not a judicial function."

An order was adopted for a recess of the convention from Friday, June 28, to Tuesday, July 9, on account of the forthcoming holiday.

Resolutions were rejected authorizing the collection of poll taxes at varying rates for the purpose of inducing the full exercise of voting rights; the resolution for a four-year term for elective state officers, including a recall of the Governor; and the resolutions, respectively to abolish the offices of justice of the peace and notary public.

Property Classification Convention Takes up Amendment Taxation Committee

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Delegate Trefry of Marblehead, who is the Tax Commissioner of Massachusetts, in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention on Wednesday supported the amendment proposing classification of property within the Commonwealth for purposes of taxation, which was reported out from the Committee on Taxation, with the dissent of Messrs. Cox of Boston and Adams of Concord. The amendment proposed reads as follows:

"Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the General Court to impose and levy all manner of reasonable taxes, assessments, rates, duties, imposts and excises within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth; provided, however, that in the taxation of property all property of the same class, subjected to taxation, shall be assessed at the same rate or rates throughout the Commonwealth or the division thereof by or for which the tax is imposed and that all excises shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth."

Mr. Trefry stated that a court decision in 1812, relative to the word "proportional," had led to a development which culminated in the Supreme Court of the State upholding the strict use of the word, making it impossible to tax property by classification. The interpretation is an obstruction to tax reform, he said, and a constitutional amendment is necessary. The present system of proportional taxation is driving property from the State, and results in colonization of the wealthy in a few towns having low tax rates. This places heavy burdens on the many, and lets the few escape with light burdens. The difficulty was said to be that the court holds the city or town as the tax unit, rather than the State.

Mr. Cox led the opposition. He could find no fault with the strict interpretation of the word "proportional." He believed that taxation should be proportional, and to prevent this would be to grant a special tax privilege to certain classes. He admitted the difficulties of the subject, and advised against any change. He argued that wealth must be taxed a fair share of the burden of taxation, and that regard must be had for the proportional ability of property owners to pay.

Mr. Creamer of Lynn, in charge of the resolution, said that manufacturers had been attracted to Pennsylvania, where machinery is exempt from taxation. He said the amendment would not permit one Massa-

chusetts city to bid against another for factories by tax exemption, but it would be possible for Massachusetts to bid against other states. Mr. Underhill held that the amendment would favor the cities and burden the farmers, but Mr. Creamer made a denial.

Mr. Kinney of Boston offered a substitute amendment, retaining the word "proportional" and permitting certain classifications.

The convention on Wednesday substituted for an adverse committee report an amendment which provides that "the General Court shall have power to enact laws limiting buildings according to their use or construction to specified districts of cities and towns."

SUMMING-UP IN EMERSON CASE

Counsel for Defense Omits Ref-
erence to \$20,500 Fund—
Some Defendants Acquitted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the Emerson Motors case the court has directed the jury to acquit Henry B. Humphreys of Boston on all counts, and, at the request of the attorney for the prosecution, acquittal has been directed on the eighth count for the defendants Chaney, Matches, Stetson and Loomis. The case is expected to go to the jury today.

In summing up for the defendant, George Gordon Battle omitted mention of the \$20,500 which witnesses have said was sent to Boston to stop a reported investigation of the concern. This and other vital points he left for other counsel to discuss, confining his arguments to a broad foundation for their remarks. The Emerson promoters have made mistakes, he said, but the government's own witnesses, he thought, have refuted the charge that from its inception the Emerson plan was a fraud and was never anything more than a stock-selling scheme.

\$8,000,000,000 LIBERTY BOND BILL FRAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Another bond bill authorizing \$8,000,000,000 of Liberty bonds in addition to all heretofore authorized was framed today by the House Ways and Means Committee in preparation for the next issue expected in October, and to provide for a subsequent issue when necessary. Authorization is outstanding for \$4,000,000,000 in bonds and the next issue probably will be around \$8,000,000,000.

URGES TRANSFER OF GERMAN PLOTTER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Warden Hanley of the Tombs Prison, informed United States District Attorney Gaffey, today, that Franz von Rintelen, convicted German plotter, whom Secretary Lansing a few weeks ago refused to exchange as a prisoner of war, should be transferred to some other institution, because of his condition.

Rintelen financed the blowing up of ships at sea. Since last December he has been held in the Tombs for trial on other charges. The district attorney will forward the warden's suggestion to Attorney-General Gregory.

HELP CALLS FROM TWO VESSELS
Service of the United Press Associations
AN ATLANTIC PORT—Passengers arriving here today on a Canadian steamer reported that their vessel picked up "S. O. S." calls from two vessels being pursued by submarines while 250 to 300 miles off the American coast Tuesday. The first message was sent out by an unidentified steamer which reported it was being shelled. The second came from a steamer giving its name as the Beaver, which declared it was returning the U-boats' fire.

EXPORT CONTROL COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D. C.—George D. Ogden, former freight traffic manager of the Pennsylvania railroad, has been elected chairman of the new export control committee of the War and Navy Departments, Railroad Administration and Shipping Board. The committee will maintain headquarters in New York and Washington to work out problems of distributing freight for export to Atlantic and gulf ports.

LABOR BOARD MAY INTERVENE
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National War Labor Board was asked today to intervene in the labor controversy of the Midvale Steel Company at Philadelphia, in which over 3000 men are reported on strike. The workers refused to return to duty, pending a settlement by the national board, until assurances of a satisfactory adjustment are received.

MR. MANSFIELD A CANDIDATE
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Frederick W. Mansfield of Roxbury took out papers today for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. He was twice defeated for the office by Governor McCall, whose announced candidacy today for the United States senatorship takes him definitely out of the gubernatorial campaign this year.

Y. W. C. A. ANNEX OPENED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—An attractive new Y. W. C. A. annex for business girls was opened here recently. The annex represents the work of the cooperative committee of the Y. W. C. A. It is large, with a spacious living room and 20 large bedrooms, which will accommodate about 45 girls.

LOSS CHARGED TO SHIPPING BOARD

Transportation Company Alleges
That It Was Coerced Into
Paying More for Tankers
Than Stated in Contract

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Edward L. Doheny of Los Angeles, president of the Pan-American Petroleum & Transportation Company, complained to the Senate Commerce Committee today, that his company had lost \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 by the Shipping Board's demanding higher prices for building five oil tankers than called for by contract. He said after the tankers were commandeered, while in course of construction, the Shipping Board informed the company it might have the ships if it would pay the higher prices, due to increased labor cost. "We allowed ourselves to be coerced," he said, "in order to get the ships."

The New York Shipbuilding Company was one firm mentioned by Mr. Doheny as getting an increase of \$700,000 for building one vessel. He said P. A. S. Franklin, chairman of the shipping control committee of the Shipping Board, was president of a company owning stock in the yard.

Mr. Doheny also asserted that the Shipping Board's management of oil American tankers were placed in trans-Atlantic service, although they were needed in coastwise trade to aid in preventing a prospective coal shortage of 65,000,000 tons on the Atlantic Coast this winter.

F. R. Kellogg of New York, speaking for several oil tank companies, asked amendment of the pending bill increasing the powers of the Shipping Board so as to permit tank companies to receive compensation for loss of business and for use of requisitioned ships.

WATER POWER BOARD HEARING

Members of Special Commission
Are Urged to Visit Various
Rivers in Controversy

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Representatives of the water-power companies of Massachusetts, appearing before the special legislative commission appointed to investigate water resources of the Commonwealth, urged the commission today to visit the chief water-power developments of the State.

W. Rodman Peabody declared that the Connecticut and Miller rivers were the real "storm center" of the whole water power agitation.

The commission, headed by Senator John E. Beck of Chelsea, gave a preliminary hearing, relative to the scope of its inquiry.

Mr. Peabody thought the commis-

sion ought to ask the Constitutional Convention to adopt an amendment enlarging the authority of the general court in matters of water-power development; he proposed that owners of powers should be permitted to cooperate in its development, even though owners of certain of the powers might object.

James A. Stiles of Gardner, representing owners on the Millers River, also urged that the members go up and look the river over, stating that if they did so they would at once observe certain natural difficulties standing in the way of such a development as has been previously proposed by Mr. Peabody and certain of his clients.

Others who addressed the commission were Arthur T. Safford, representing the Locks and Canals Company at Lowell, and David F. Dillon of Palmer, representing the Otis Company.

BOSTON FIREMEN RENEW DEMANDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Boston firemen today renewed their demand on Mayor Peters for wholesale increases in salaries which would add at least \$226,000 to the expenses of running the city. Three weeks ago they presented a new schedule of wages, and today they asked that the Mayor act upon their demand. The Mayor pointed out what conditions are at present with regard to the city treasury and that the only way the demand could be met would be by taking money from other departments and throw other city employees out of work.

The firemen advised that \$140,000 now in the budget for new fire apparatus be transferred to meet partly the wage demand, but the Mayor explained to them that even then the amount would be nearly \$100,000 short of what is asked for. The firemen said that the \$140,000 for apparatus could be applied to their salaries in view of the fact that the city would not be supplied with this apparatus for a long time, because of the government demands in this direction.

INITIATIVE DEBATE IS PUT INTO PRINT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Printed copies of the debate in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention last year, on the Initiative and Referendum Amendment to the state constitution, became available today for the first time. Bound volumes have been printed by the state printer, and may be obtained at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth by any citizens, upon payment of a charge of \$1 per copy.

The debate is called one of the most remarkable as well as one of the longest in the history of the State. It lasted 45 days. The amendment will be on the State ballot next November, for acceptance or rejection by the voters.

FOOD ZONE OFFICES TO BE IN ATLANTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—The permanent headquarters of the fourth zone in the Federal Food Administration will be located in Atlanta, it was decided by representatives from the food administrations of each of the five states comprising the zone. This will make Atlanta the local point for the operation of the administration in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Under the new plan of organization for the operation of the Federal Food Administration, the United States is divided into 15 zones, in each of which permanent headquarters will be located, and a zone chairman placed in charge. The Hoover regulations will come from the national headquarters direct to these zone centers, and from those points be sent out over the states comprising the respective zones.

Jordan Marsh Company

Notice to
Charge Customers

All Charge Purchases Made Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 27, 28, 29, will be entered on the July bill rendered August 1.

Saturday Morning Specials

Every Saturday morning during the Summer months we shall place on sale many underpriced lots of goods throughout the store. These may be located by special signs.

Look for the "Saturday Morning Specials" Signs Next Saturday Forenoon

Saturday Closing at 1 o'clock Other Days at 5

Jordan Marsh Company

Novelty Floor Coverings
For the Summer Home
In Japanese Rush and Imported Straws

FOR LIVING ROOM, SUN PARLOR, PORCH, PLAZZA OR LAWN, IN FACT FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT, BOTH IN-AND-OUT OF DOORS

Are assembled in our Great Floor Covering Section in a truly remarkable collection of the finest and most exclusive pieces.

Many have been made to our order in color combinations which harmonize with the newest ideas in the decorative art—and hence are not to be found elsewhere.

Our foresight in buying these Rugs before conditions made their importation almost impossible permits us to offer them at impelling values.

Novo Rugs		Morocco Rush Rugs		Alpha Rugs	
9x12	28.00	9x15	75.00	3x6	4.25
8x10	21.00	9x12	60.00	4x7	6.25
6x9	14.00	6x9	31.00	6x9	12.00
3x6	7.50	4x7	16.50	6x12	16.75
3x6	4.75			8x10	15.50
30x60	3.50			9x12	21.00
6x12	12.50				

La Belle Rugs

9x12	14.00	6x12	10.00
8x10	12.00	6x9	8.00

Jordan Marsh Company

BREWERS HELPED EXTEND ALLIANCE

Futile to Assert, It Is Argued,
That They Were Not Aware
of Sinister Purposes of Ger-
man-American Alliance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The contention has been made by the brewers, in support of their insistence that there is nothing un-American about the United States Brewers Association, that of the money collected by them by means of their stamp discount system, recently described in The Christian Science Monitor, only about \$39,000 got into German-American Alliance channels, and that this was handed out by Percy Andrae, at that time head of the National Association of Commerce and Labor, the organization through which these stamps were issued. Hugh Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers Association, emphasizes the fact that Andrae is no longer connected with the National Association. The inference is that the brewers wish to have it believed that Andrae was alone responsible for the connection between the brewers and the German-American Alliance, so far as this connection was expressed by the contribution of funds of the former to the latter.

With these features of the situation in view, certain testimony given at the hearings in Washington on the bill to repeal the charter of the National German-American Alliance can be read with an appreciation of its true significance.

On page 231 of the official record of that evidence, there appears a letter from Ed. L. Durand, officer of the Iowa State Branch of the German-American Alliance, to Dr. C. J. Hexamer, national president, and dated Feb. 4, 1914, which was previous to the time when, according to other parts of the testimony, Mr. Andrae was active as the representative of the brewers. This letter says in part:

"It is true that the beer barrel with our National and State Alliance does not stand in the foreground, but as at the present moment, through the consciousness manipulation of the Prohibition Party, our country is standing before a heavy calamity, it goes without saying that we as good citizens ought to take a part in the battle. Now the brewers of Iowa have in former times always supported us to some extent in a material manner, but this year it was intimated to us that the National Association of the Brewers had taken the matter in hand and are to give into the hands of the National Alliance sufficient means, of which then a goodly part is to come to Iowa for the election battle."

A little further on in the record appears a letter from the general counsel of the Iowa Brewers' Association, written to Mr. Andrae, which says in part:

"It is getting high time for a start to be made with the German-American Alliance in this State. Our state organization is constantly on my back, and I am having difficulty in holding them off."

Joseph Keller, chairman of the National Alliance committee on organization, testified that Mr. Moersch, president of the Minnesota branch, had received money from Minnesota brewing interests, and gave Mr. Keller some instructions as to how he had conducted his campaigns in the past in that State.

Anti-saloon workers here declare that the intimate association and financial relationship between the brewers in the various states and the German-American Alliances in those states is as old as the alliance itself, and that the Andrae agreement, described in earlier articles from this bureau, merely applied a time-honored custom and carried on an established relationship in a more comprehensive way.

Further testimony in the Washington hearings showed that brewery money was used to assist in the organization of the alliance in six states. Mr. Keller said that in Missouri the organizers called on about 40 or 50 small places along the Mississippi River, where many Germans lived. That was in August or September, 1916, and the activities were continued there until November or December. When asked why the organizers visited these places, Mr. Keller replied:

"To organize the societies; and at that time they had a state-wide prohibition movement and a fight on that proposition in Missouri."

Mr. Keller also testified that such organization work was done in the period immediately preceding the activities of the Federal Government against the United States Brewers Association, in Texas, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

In discussing the testimony which has been presented in this bureau, a representative of the Anti-Saloon League in this state says:

"It is idle for the brewers to do as they are today doing, to deny that they know anything about the work of the German-American Alliance other than its anti-prohibition phases, and that they cannot justly be charged with furthering those other purposes. The testimony of Mr. Keller shows that what Mr. Andrae insisted upon was that there must be a more efficient organization than existing German-American alliances, and a more complete organization of new alliances."

"Mr. Andrae knew he was promoting the German-American Alliance as such, and being the agent of the brewers, the brewers can in no wise efface their responsible relationship to that purpose and aim."

"The fact is that brewers all over the country are themselves members

of the German-American Alliance. Evidence adduced last fall startlingly set forth the extent to which some of them had aided in the carrying on of seditious pro-German activities, seeking to prevent patriotic action by Congress immediately preceding the declaration of war. They have contributed to the alliance from its beginning. They have attended its gatherings and enjoyed its patronage, and it is futile for them to claim, after contributing money avowedly for the purpose of increasing the number of German-American alliances in the country, and this at a time when the political separatism and pro-Germanism of the alliance was most pronouncedly active, that they knew nothing of the sinister purposes, un-American doctrines, emanating from that organization.

"The favors granted American brewers by the Kaiser from time to time during the last 25 years are ample evidence of his knowledge of their relationship to the German machine in America, and he could not have such knowledge and the brewers themselves be ignorant of it."

"Cuttle-fish tactics cannot sufficiently muddy the situation to blind intelligent eyes to the fact that in the brewing industries of America, America has had a sinister and insidious ally of the German-American Alliance, and that all possible legislative restriction ought justly to be visited upon it to the extent of the annihilation of the industry—and this even though the questions of present day national efficiency, economy, conservation and morale, make paramount the quick ending of the traffic."

COMMITTEE AGREES TO COMPROMISE ON WAR PROHIBITION

(Continued from page one)

also held the proxies of Senators Warren of Wyoming and Wadsworth of New York, all Republicans, voted against the amendment. Senator Gore, Democrat, did not vote.

Another test vote in the House on prohibition, the second in a week, resulted today in the adoption of 112 to 92. The President is to inform the House whether any ruling had been made by the Railroad Administration, the War Industries Board or the War Trade Board curtailing supplies to liquor manufacturers.

Georgia Ratifies

Action Taken by Both Senate and House in First 1918 Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Senate and House of Representatives, at their first 1918 session on Wednesday, ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment, the Senate bill, offered by Senator H. W. Hopkins, being adopted in both Houses. The Senate adopted its bill in 4½ minutes, and the House adopted it after an argument of over 3½ hours, and after the members had voted down a proposal to make the action of the Legislature contingent on a vote of the people. The final vote in the House was 129 to 24, in the Senate it was 34 to 2.

Georgia is the thirteenth State to ratify the amendment.

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted in favor, 13.
Number that have voted against, 1.
Number that have yet to vote, 34.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 23.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 19.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
GEORGIA—June 26.

State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1924):
LOUISIANA—May 23.

Beer Control Arraigned
Member of Milwaukee Trades Council Defends Union Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—"The beer interests of America are attempting to make union labor the official donkey to pull the beer cart out of the mud," declared John Geerlings, member of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council and delegate to the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention next month, in an interview here. "The brewers sadly need union labor's support," he continued.

"The brewery interests shed crocodile tears now over the wrong prohibition will bring to labor. The brewers' insidious control of Milwaukee and Wisconsin labor union activities is bringing the rank and file of organized labor into a deplorable light. The Trades Union Liberty League, pledged to fight prohibition and supported by union labor to a large extent, would make dupes of every union man. It would have the public believe that all labor is back of it."

"Labor officials who are misrepresenting labor in the interest of the breweries should be forthwith supplanted by men who would really strive to benefit union labor. The Trades Union Liberty League and other so-called liberty leagues are mere camouflage for the brewery and German Socialist Party in Wisconsin."

"The world cries out in this crisis for conversion of luxury factories into factories of necessities. Now is the time for the brewery worker to change employment. He can change now at equal or higher wages. Most labor stands militantly for Americanism. The beer trades and other liquor-controlled trades dominate over the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. Has that fact any bearing on the absence, until recently, of an American flag in the council's hall? What has the Trades Union Liberty League done in this hour of peril? This league is a mere parasite sucking up our dollars to fight its interests."

"The liquor interests have been the great corrupter of American politics. Brewery workers cannot escape the stigma which attaches to that line of work if they remain in it. Let union labor throw off this leech and conserve its funds and energies to fight for the legitimate object—better conditions. Labor is admittedly to play the major part in the wet and dry question from now on. Let the 'booze' interests pull their own chestnuts."

senting labor in the interest of the breweries should be forthwith supplanted by men who would really strive to benefit union labor. The Trades Union Liberty League and other so-called liberty leagues are mere camouflage for the brewery and German Socialist Party in Wisconsin. "The world cries out in this crisis for conversion of luxury factories into factories of necessities. Now is the time for the brewery worker to change employment. He can change now at equal or higher wages. Most labor stands militantly for Americanism. The beer trades and other liquor-controlled trades dominate over the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. Has that fact any bearing on the absence, until recently, of an American flag in the council's hall? What has the Trades Union Liberty League done in this hour of peril? This league is a mere parasite sucking up our dollars to fight its interests."

"The liquor interests have been the great corrupter of American politics. Brewery workers cannot escape the stigma which attaches to that line of work if they remain in it. Let union labor throw off this leech and conserve its funds and energies to fight for the legitimate object—better conditions. Labor is admittedly to play the major part in the wet and dry question from now on. Let the 'booze' interests pull their own chestnuts."

SOUTH AMERICA IS SUPPLYING MEATS

Production and Shipment Has
Been Greatly Accelerated by
Introduction of Refrigerating
Process in Plants and Ships

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the most serious questions confronting the countries of the world is that of the meat supply of the future. For nearly a decade the number of cattle has not been increasing in proportion to the demands of the growing populations. The decrease in the supply of meat has affected the United States as well as Europe. Russia, which before the war had some 50,000,000 head of cattle and two-thirds as many sheep as Australia, has ceased, temporarily at least, to be a factor in the European trade. The herds of Western Europe, small before the war in comparison to the demands of the increasing population, are now greatly depleted and cannot be replaced for many years after the war.

The situation in the United States is reaching an interesting stage. Within the last 10 years the population has increased about 18 per cent, while the herds have decreased 20 per cent. In 1893 the United States imported 3293 head of cattle, and from its abundant supply exported over 287,000. In 1915, 23 years later, the import and export figures are practically reversed. In the latter year the United States exported only 5484 head, and imported 535,167 cattle.

Will South America, with its extensive areas suitable for cattle raising and its growing meat-packing plants, help relieve the situation? The outlook in that direction is indeed favorable. Already Argentina and Uruguay, and in a lesser degree Brazil, Colombia and some of the other countries, are figuring as meat-producing possibilities. In the development of this industry the general installation of refrigeration by steamship lines has been of great service.

In South America stock raising is a resultant industry of meat freezing. Before the introduction of refrigeration, salted and dried meat, tough and unpalatable, was in general use locally and exported in limited quantities to Europe. This meat is known variously as jerked beef, in Argentina as tassaio, as xarque in Brazil, in Peru as charque and as bilbong in Africa. It is still used in some parts of South America and in the tropics where it is almost impossible to keep fresh meat, but it has never been popular in Europe. As the saladeros (meat-drying establishments) could make use of almost any animal and since the demand was quite limited, there were really no incentives to raise fine stock.

Stimulated by the increasing demand from Europe for imported fresh meat, attempts were made to export cattle on the hoof. These, however, proved unsuccessful. Then the meat-packing, and indirectly, the stock-raising industries were revolutionized by the introduction of refrigeration. This made possible the shipping of frozen and chilled meat. Frozen meat is now being used extensively by the allied armies. It will keep some time after being removed from cold storage. Chilled meat has a much more delicate flavor than the solidly frozen meat, and normally brings 1½ to 2½ cents a pound more on the English market, but it must be used immediately after removing from cold storage. Chilled meat is kept in refrigerating chambers with a temperature not lower than 29 degrees Fahr. for a period of at least 48 hours, and is never allowed to become exceedingly hard.

CUTOVER LAND MAY
BE IMPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—William Mitchell, treasurer of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, in addressing a committee from the Southern Alluvial Land Association at Memphis, intimated strongly that the government may render substantial aid toward clearing the millions of acres of cut-over land in the South. While the plans for this project are as yet only tentative, Mr. Mitchell will explain the government's intentions more fully at the semi-annual meeting of the Southern Alluvial Land Association in this city on July 12.

BASIC IDEAS OF THE I. W. W. STATED

Lecturer for the Organization on
Witness Stand—Industrial
Statistics Worked Into Testimony, but Ruled Against

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. P. Thompson on Wednesday morning and afternoon court sessions in the I. W. W. trial on government charges. Thompson for 13 years served the organization as lecturer. He was in the Bisbee deportation, and at Everett, Wash., when the boat load of I. W. W.'s was fired on there, after disregarding a request and warning to stay away from that city. Thompson's testimony indicated he had been in almost every other hotbed of trouble in industrial centers where the I. W. W. were concerned in recent years, from Lawrence, Mass., to Fresno, Cal.

When court adjourned at 5 p. m. until Thursday, Thompson was still on the stand. A mass of statistics on industrial problems, government reports on general industrial and sociological conditions, which in the form of pamphlets or bound books had been ruled inadmissible, was worked into the testimony orally by Thompson, who used his figures and conclusions as he had used them hundreds of times before, when campaigning for the I. W. W., only giving them in a detached, third person manner to the jury.

Thompson was asked what salary he drew in his 13 years as organizer. He replied: "Eighteen dollars weekly when the I. W. W. could pay it, with certain allowance for expenses." He said he had been arrested at Spokane and Everett, Wash., and at Prescott, Ariz., deported at Jerome, Ariz., ordered out of several cities, and had been in great danger in a strike at Lawrence, Mass., but had never been convicted of any crime or violation of a city ordinance.

His testimony particularly concerned conditions for the workers in the logging region of the far Northwest. These were disgraced in the bunkhouses, he stated. Wet clothing being dried against the stoves made the atmosphere indoors continually exceedingly oppressive. Facilities were lacking, causing serious complaint.

In his connection he introduced a sample of his campaign speeches, saying he was accustomed to tell audiences of alleged frauds by which lumber syndicates acquired huge tracts of valuable timber lands. He said: "I would tell them, 'Here, the patriotic lumber barons had stolen \$7,000,000 from the government, but wouldn't give the workers a place to dry their clothing.'"

Thompson's account of the trouble at Everett related that he was addressing a meeting when a policeman interrupted to say that the police chief wished to see him. They refused to say he was under arrest, but as he then persisted in speaking he and 24 others who had been detained were put on a boat and sent to Seattle. Later he spoke twice in Everett without molestation.

Then Everett's Vigilantes were organized. Thompson testified that things became much more tense and he testified that James Rowan, another defendant in the government trial, had been beaten and chased from Everett. He cited other cases of I. W. W.'s who, he said, were assaulted. These things led up to the decision of a crowd of I. W. W.'s in Seattle to join and go to Everett to assert the right of free speech. Their boat was fired on. Thompson said he personally saw certain five had been killed and probably eight. This is a larger figure of casualties than was given out at the time.

He next figured in his own testimony as a principal in the fracas and deportation at the Jerome (Ariz.) of the Georgia Tech entries were win-

ners, taking first and second prizes and two awards of honorable mention. Each of the four colleges submitted four designs, making Tech's record 100 per cent. Students from Rice Institute received two mentions and Clemson's men only one mention. The Tech winners were E. W. Beacham, first prize; C. A. Tucker, second prize; J. W. Humphreys and J. P. Turner, honorable mention.

"A School of Architecture" was the subject of the contests, arranged by Henry McGoodwin of the Carnegie Institute of Technology. The 16 designs were sent to Boston, Mass., and judged anonymously by the faculty of design of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

RELIEF SOUGHT FOR
SOUTHERN VETERANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Admiral A. O. Wright, commanding the Confederate Naval Veterans, will leave for Washington soon, to make another effort to have the stigma removed which stands against his comrades of the Confederate Navy.

Of the hundreds who resigned from the United States Navy in 1861 to cast their fortunes with the South, most of their resignations, including Admiral Wright's, were accepted; but there were 136 whose resignations were not accepted, and the records show that they were "dismissed" from the service. No evidence appears to show why they were in a different category from their comrades. These men have all passed away, but their descendants are fighting the battles of this country, or are engaged in other war work. None of the women descendants, however, can join the D. A. R. with this stigma resting upon their ancestors. Admiral Wright hopes to have Congress pass a relief bill.

UNION OF STEAMSHIP OPERATORS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The formation of a national association of steamship operators to comprise all owners and operators of American vessels is urged in a letter received by local shipping men from C. P. Converse, secretary of the Pacific Shipping and Maritime Committee of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Converse believes the objects of such an association should be: To unify all steamship interests with a view to joint and harmonious action in making recommendations to the United States Shipping Board and Congress; to keep in close touch with the action of other maritime nations with a view to meeting such competition so far as laws and regulations are concerned; to act jointly in regard to wages and conditions for seamen, officers and possibly stevedores; and to keep each member fully informed of such activities.

MASKED MEN GIVE WARNING IN CAIRO, GA.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CAIRO, Ga.—A party of about 35 white masked persons drove through the streets of Cairo on the night of June 16, blowing the Ku-Klux call, and warning loafers, slackers, careless talkers and people who are not liberal in buying bonds, giving to the Red Cross and purchasing war savings stamps, that their presence would not be "entirely in Grady County any longer. They distributed circulars reading 'go to work, go to war or leave Grady County,' and stating that 'this is your final warning and must be sufficient.' It was signed at 'The A. W. C.'"

GEORGIA STUDENTS AWARDED PRIZES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Students of architecture at the Georgia School of Technology have won all prizes offered in the annual architectural competition among Georgia Tech, Clemson College, Tulane University and Rice Institute for the fourth time in five years. It was announced that all four Georgia Tech entries were winners, taking first and second prizes and two awards of honorable mention. Each of the four colleges submitted four designs, making Tech's record 100 per cent. Students from Rice Institute received two mentions and Clemson's men only one mention. The Tech winners were E. W. Beacham, first prize; C. A. Tucker, second prize; J. W. Humphreys and J. P. Turner, honorable mention.

Continuing Our Alteration Sale

Special Values in Every Department
SEE OUR WINDOWS

This sale affords an unusual opportunity to procure at greatly reduced cost very appropriate gifts for the June bride, or standard goods for general use.

Vacation Handkerchiefs

An important feature of this sale is the exceptional values we are offering in our Vacation Handkerchiefs. No person should miss this special offering.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled

T. D. Whitney Company

Everything in Linens

37-39 Temple Place 25 West Street, Boston

MILK PRODUCERS TELL OF CONDITIONS

At Hearing Before Regional
Commission, It Is Admitted
That the Situation, Aside
From Labor, Is About Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Five directors of the New England Milk Producing Association appeared before the New England Regional Milk Commission today, and sought to show that the dairying industry was being threatened and that the farmers are entitled to higher rates in the immediate future, while in the course of the hearing they admitted that conditions are about normal with regard to milk producing, with the exception of labor.

President Frank W. Clark of Williamston, Vt., Richard Pattee of Lacombe, N. H., and several of the directors of the association, stated that crops had suffered damage and that farmers might have difficulty in filling their barns this autumn with sufficient hay and corn to maintain their herds. The directors were practically unanimous in their attitude regarding the crops of New England, and the members of the commission did not try to get any evidence that would brighten the outlook for future conditions until one of the speakers at the hearing questioned President Clark, and as a result of the statements by President Clark, it was discovered that conditions are not so bad as had been stated earlier in the hearing, that the hay crop in many parts of New England would not be very far below the usual amount and that the pastures were normal.

President Clark also admitted that the greater portion of the herds would subsist on pasturage for the next six weeks or two months, and that although the crops had been damaged slightly, no variation from normal is likely during that period.

President Clark said that the farmers are entitled to a higher rate than 7½ cents f. o. b. Boston for milk. Edward F. Bradford, treasurer of the Turner Center Dairying Association of Auburn, Me., said that while the milk producers there had some difficulty in the production of milk during the early months of this year, they are now on their feet again and have no fear of the future.

The commission permitted the counsel of two of the largest milk distributors in Boston to submit statistics for the distributing rates in the city during the next two or three months. In both of these cases the figures showed an advance of from 15 per cent to 25 per cent over the rates of a year ago, and it was predicted by milk experts after the hearing that if the farmers and milk dealers received concessions from the commission, the consumers in Boston would be called upon to pay 15 cents a quart for milk during July and August, compared with 14 cents, the rate now being charged.

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

Will Men's Clothing Go Still Higher in Price?	Will Wool Be Scarcer?
Will There Be Clothes Enough to Go Round?	Will Clothes Wear as Long?
	Will Men Be Able to Get the Styles They Want?

Here are some puzzling clothes questions. We wish we could answer them. But we can't tell—any more than we know when the war will end. So let's all agree to wave such puzzles aside—and

Remember that *Whatever* the Situation

You're Sure of

Definite Clothes-Protection at Morse's

1—You are protected by Morse making, right here in plain sight in Morse workshops—eliminating the "cutting corners" of irresponsible contractors. Morse standards of good making, which assure lasting fit and style, will not be lowered.

2—You are protected by Morse efficiency in buying and selling which together with Morse economical location, assure that the Morse large-sales-small-profits policy will be maintained.

3—You are protected—finally and completely—by Morse liberal "Your money back if you want it" methods, which guarantee satisfaction in every particular to every purchaser.

In the midst of the uncertainty of changing business conditions, here are three strong pillars of security to tie to. You're SAFE at Morse's.

"Morse-Made" Suits

\$20 to \$50

BLUE SERGE SUITS at \$20
A Remarkable Value in Times Like These

Leopold Morse & Co.

"The HIGH-GRADE Clothing House in the Economical Location"
Washington St., Cor. Brattle, Adams Sq., Boston
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

GOVERNOR McCALL IS OUT FOR SENATE

Massachusetts Chief Executive Announces Entrance Into Contest Against John W. Weeks, Whose Term Is to Expire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Governor Samuel W. McCall has publicly announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Massachusetts. He will contest the seat now held by Senator John W. Weeks, Republican, whose term expires in March, 1919. Senator Weeks formally announced his candidacy for reelection some weeks ago. In 1913, he was elected United States Senator by the state Legislature, to succeed W. Murray Crane, defeating Mr. McCall for the nomination in a close contest. Governor McCall was a member of Congress for 20 years before becoming Governor of Massachusetts. He has held the gubernatorial chair for three consecutive terms.

Mr. McCall's decision to enter the senatorial race had long been foreseen by the political world, for it was known that he felt keenly his defeat of five years ago. He enters politics one of the most lively political campaigns Massachusetts has had for years, and that in a year when every effort has been made by the national administration to drop political campaigning for the more vigorous prosecution of war activities.

The formal announcement of his candidacy was the last thing the Governor did before leaving the State House Wednesday night for Lancaster, N. H., where he will spend a few weeks vacation. He made known his decision in a lengthy statement furnished to the press.

In this statement he took a vigorous thrust at Senator Weeks by declaring that he, the Governor, had neither "the means nor the inclination" to "pursue the contest with money; and he comments in no uncertain terms upon invasion of the United States Senate by millionaires. Senator Weeks is reputed to be a millionaire. The Governor emphasizes that the coming election is to be decided by the people, not by the Legislature, as was the election of 1913. Relative to the war he says:

"The necessity is first upon our country to take such vigorous and united action as shall enable us to emerge victoriously from the struggle, and to secure a peace that shall possess all possible elements of righteousness and permanence.

"One thing I believe is certain, and that is that after the endowment of our government with all powers necessary for carrying on the war to the best advantage, and after peace shall have come again, the American people will insist upon a resumption of their liberties without abatement."

The next big factor in the race for the Senate is expected to come from Administration quarters in Washington. Senator Weeks has been particularly critical of the Wilson régime. Indeed he had a struggle with the President last year over a question relating to the conduct of the war, in which President Wilson won out. It was over the Senator's resolution in Congress for the appointment of a committee of Congress to have free access to the war expenditures of the federal government, and to keep Congress and the White House in close touch on all war matters. The resolution was unsuccessful.

Whether the Administration will undertake to back any candidate for the Democratic nomination for Senator is a question interesting many politicians. A year ago Sherman L. Whipple was talked of in this connection, but it is said that the Administration has not shown its hand lately. No Democratic candidate has made formal announcement, though former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, former Governor David I. Walsh of Fitchburg are prominently mentioned.

Candidate for Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Richard H. Long of Framingham has made known his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, to succeed Mr. McCall. Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge announced on Monday that he would seek the Republican gubernatorial nomination, and he has the support of the Republican organization. In his announcement Mr. Long, who is a shoe and machinery manufacturer, pledges his support to the national Administration.

Governor Names Secretary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Henry F. Long of Topsfield has been named by Governor McCall to succeed Stanley R. Miller of Winchester, the Governor's secretary. Mr. Miller was named to serve on the new board of public trustees for the Boston Elevated Railway.

The Executive Council confirmed the nominations for the Elevated on Wednesday afternoon. It held up the nominations received last Friday for the reorganized Public Service Commission, and also that of J. Waldo Ford of Dorchester to be a member of the Boston Finance Commission. Eighty-two other nominations, published last week, were confirmed.

The members of the council in the afternoon went with the Fish and Game Commission to inspect the fish hatchery at Sutton. Last night the councilors stayed in Worcester. Today they will visit the hatchery at Palmer and then proceed to Wilbraham. They will return to Boston tomorrow.

WOMEN IN WAR WORK
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Sacramento Union says in an editorial regarding women performing war work: An exhibition was held in London

a few weeks ago which showed the great part the women are now taking in war work. Not only in ordinary workshops and factories have women workers assumed much of the burden of production, but even in highly specialized trades they are doing the work once done by men.

In one big machine shop there are but two men, one of whom is the foreman. All the delicate testing is done by women. Women are also handling ponderous pieces of metal by means of machinery. The percentage of accidents is small as they are careful and their delicate sense of touch has proved an important factor in some of the finer work.

In the chemical industries, women have stepped into the places made vacant by the calling of the men to war and they are making good.

LIMITED SALES OF SUGAR PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Estimates on the quantity of sugar that may be expected for use in the United States places the amount at 1,600,000 tons for the year, according to a statement issued by the Massachusetts Food Administration. This necessitates a considerable reduction in consumption. The household consumption of three pounds per month per person is fixed and this with the special allowance for canning means a reduction of about 25 per cent in these branches of consumption but it is still nearly double the ration in the allied countries.

In the plan of distribution the less essential users of sugar, confectioners, soft drink manufacturers, etc., will feel the reduction most. After July 1 no manufacturer or wholesale dealer will be allowed to sell any sugar in Massachusetts except to buyers who secure certificates from the local Food Administrators. Retail stores must sell sugar to no one except householders and no more than two pounds at any one time to any town customer, or more than five pounds to any country customer. The latter may be varied by local administrators to persons remote from town.

The retailer is instructed to do his best not to sell more than three pounds per person per month. Retailers may at present sell 25 pounds to any householder for canning purposes upon the householder certifying that he has not bought elsewhere, and agreeing to return any balance unused for this purpose. The householder may obtain more than 25 pounds upon approval of the local administrator.

RESTAURANT RULES FOR SERVING BEEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—New regulations concerning the serving of beef in public eating places will be put into effect immediately by Frank C. Hall, of the Massachusetts Board of Food Administrators. The regulations in detail are as follows:

Roast beef should be served only on Monday, at midday meal. Stewed beef, or beef hash, including corned beef hash, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at midday meal. Steaks in any form, including hamburger steak, on Thursday only, at midday meal.

By-products of above, such as ox-tails, liver, tongues, sweeheads, hearts, calves' brains and tripe, may be served at any time.

It is expected every patriotic person will comply on a voluntary basis; to those who do not do this the Federal Food Administrator will give notice to all dealers to stop supplies, and any licensed dealer who does not comply will have his license withdrawn.

All proprietors of public eating places should report anyone who fails to comply with this request.

CONTRACTOR LOSES SUIT AGAINST ROAD

BOSTON, Mass.—John Marsch of Chicago, by a decree of the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, loses his suit to recover \$1,291,723 from the Southern New England Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and the Central Vermont Railway, for alleged breach of contract in the building of the Southern New England road.

On July 20, 1912, the Grand Trunk road, which desired to compete with the Boston & Maine, and secure deep-water connections at Providence, made a contract with Marsch to build the Southern New England from Palmer to a point near Blackstone, Mass. While Marsch was engaged in the work, the Grand Trunk and the Boston & Maine adjusted their differences, and the Southern New England road was abandoned.

The court holds that under the contract the defendant corporation reserved the right to suspend progress of work or any part.

SHIP RECORD AT PORTLAND, ME.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new record in shipbuilding was reported today from Portland, Me., where 90 minutes after the freight steamer Bassam was launched, her machinery was being installed. Chairman Hurley sent a congratulatory telegram to the builders.

URUGUAY VOTES FOR CREDIT

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—The Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies at Montevideo on Wednesday approved the opening of a credit to the United States of 20,000,000 Uruguayan pesos. The arrangement is similar to that between Argentina and the United States.

PRESIDENT GREET ITALIANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today received 50 Italian sailors from cruiser now in American waters. They were presented by Count de Cellere, the Italian Ambassador.

AFRICA AND ITS MILITARIZATION

German Writer Outlines Scheme Designed to Maintain "Balance of Power" in Continent—Germany and Colonizing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MUNICH, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Friedrich Hupfeld, director of the German Togo Company, has contributed a noteworthy article on "The Militarization of Africa" to the Munchener Neueste Nachrichten.

"Without doubt," it reads, "one of the saddest of the subsidiary results of the war, and most serious in its consequences, is the more or less violent enlistment of colored peoples and their employment in the European theater of war. Though, in itself, it is open to serious objection to let natives fight against whites in the colonies themselves... the transference of colored people to the battlefields of Europe and their enrollment as equals in the ranks of white troops so contradicts the obligations of the white race to these native peoples, obligations established by nature and consciously or unconsciously acknowledged by the native themselves, that incalculable upheavals of their whole sentiment and thought must be the result.

"Germany has, from the beginning, recognized far more clearly the obligations which rest upon a colonizing power, though she has talked less about them than her enemy. Germany wished to keep the war away from Africa and its natives. Even now she demands that the obligation of colonizing states to those under their protectorate should be enforced, and has declared the prevention of the militarization of Africa one of her war aims.

"Can that be achieved? The smaller peoples come less prominently into question here. Belgium and Portugal, Italy also—assuming that they retain any colonies in Africa at all—must obey the command of the more powerful states. But what attitude will France and England adopt? France, whose population even in peace days was not increasing, will have it so much reduced by the war that her own resources will be inadequate to replace it. One cannot expect that this ambitious nation, whose fruitful soil, favorable climate, and the frugality of the overwhelming mass of its people enables it to chase after chimera in state policy, will accustom itself to the rôle of a second-class power (which does not fit it) so long as there is a spark of hope that it can escape this destiny which it has brought upon itself.

"The idea of increasing its military forces by the enlistment of colored races has been accepted by the whole French people practically without objection, nay, rather with enthusiasm, and to a very great extent it has been put into practice during the war. It is quite inconceivable that France will allow herself to be seriously turned aside from exploiting this possibility if she is not compelled to do so.

"It is still uncertain what attitude the English, who generally have a thorough grasp of racial questions, will take up. But in all probability they also, though with a certain inward reluctance, will in a future war again call upon all states and peoples of the world to fight for them against their enemies, as they have done in this war. Only where such a proceeding proves too dangerous from internal causes will they renounce it, a contingency which is likely to occur in India, for example.

"If one restricts the question for a moment to Africa, one must be clear that no agreement of international law, no declarations, however solemn, will prevent France and England from proceeding with the militarization of natives, if it offers them the chance of defeating their enemy in a subsequent war. There is only one effective means: the world war must bring with it such a division of colonial territory in Africa that there is an approximate military balance of power between both groups of powers. Then perhaps both will be reasonable enough to renounce a competition of armaments in Africa at least.

"This requires, in the first place, a

considerable increase of German colonial possessions in area and population; regard must be had, moreover, to two considerations. A superiority of English power must be prevented, and in particular we must prevent British South Africa and the English possessions in the northeast of Africa from being joined up. The achievement of the English idea of a through route in its own territory from the Cape to Cairo will allow England at any rate to roll up from the interior all the foreign colonies which lie right and left of this railway, while the English fleet would make a simultaneous attack from the sea.

"To prevent this there is no other means than to demand German possessions which will extend, without a break from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. Unlike the English Cape to Cairo ideal, this would not threaten the neighboring colonies, as offensive action would be impossible, though there would be considerable defensive possibilities. In the second place, the recruiting of black people must be made impossible for France. Germany, therefore, must acquire at one or more points in the great territory which has hitherto been predominantly French (stretching from Dahomey over the Niger to Senegal and northward to Morocco, Tunis and Algeria) equally extensive and populous districts, in addition to her colony of Togo. Here also a military equilibrium will be established.

"Both these demands, which by the way are also complimentary from the economic point of view, must be carried through with equal energy, if the cultural work of European colonization in Africa is to be placed on a just and assured foundation. Such a peace would, in the last resort, prove not a curse but a blessing to the colonial schemes of the enemy."

F. J. GODSOL HELD FOR EXTRADITION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frank J. Godsol, a French subject in custody here on charges of the French Government that he profited by several millions of dollars on motor truck contracts, was held today by the District Court for extradition to France. Godsol, a man of wealth and business position, had served as a private in the French Army, and later came to this country as an attaché of one of the French missions to negotiate motor truck contracts. He was arrested March 8 on a warrant sworn out by the French Embassy which set out that he had already been indicted in France, and that as a further measure of getting him into French jurisdiction, the French military authorities had ordered him back to duty.

QUINCY HIGH SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
QUINCY, Mass.—Among the 134 pupils graduated from the Quincy High School on Wednesday evening were four honor pupils, Esther A. Jackson, Alma L. Lawry, Marjorie S. Leach and Royal S. Weymouth. Through another member of the class, David S. Gesmer, the class presented to the school \$100 in war savings stamps. George S. Smith, president of the Boston City Club, made the address to the graduates. The diplomas were presented by the Mayor, Joseph L. Whiton, who also made a brief patriotic address. The program was largely musical and included the class song written by Mary D. Waterman and Doris E. Turner.

STORED FOOD TO BE GUARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—All stored food in Massachusetts is to be carefully guarded, by the order of Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator, issued Wednesday which requests managers of warehouses and freight houses used for storage of food to prevent any person, other than employees, from entering the premises without a pass, and when not accompanied by an employee. Notices to this effect will be posted in all food storage houses.

BRITISH STEAMSHIPS SUNK

AN ATLANTIC PORT—The Canadian Pacific steamships Pomeranian and Medora have been sunk by German submarines, according to information brought here on Wednesday by the captain of a vessel arriving from England. The sinkings occurred only a few miles west of the British Isles, he said. Both ships were bound for American ports.

RUMANIA UNDER SEPARATE PEACE

Writer in l'Homme Libre Says Country Is Awaiting Deliverance After Gallant Fight—Aspirations Still the Same

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The recent publication of the two conventions concluded between Austria-Hungary and Rumania, in addition to the general treaty of last March which delivered up Rumania to the sway of the Central Empires, brought out afresh, Michel Sturdzo declares, in an article in l'Homme Libre, what their country had suffered since the declaration of war in August, 1916.

It would soon be two years since Rumania had drawn the sword against united Austria, Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria, in the name of the sacred right of nations. She had only 270,000 repeating rifles with which to defend 1300 kilometers of frontier, only two machine guns to each regiment; she had no aerial force and was lacking in heavy artillery. Under these conditions, the military decision of Rumania, if it was not to be connected with the offensive of the Russian armies in the Bukovina, their cooperation in the Dobruja and the long-expected action of the allied army in the East, signified either madness or consent to a holocaust.

Operations on the Russian front stopped at once, those at Salonika never began, and the Russian expedition to the Dobruja reduced to absurd proportions, merely burnt and wasted the territory confided to it. All the same the Rumanian armies stood firm for three months; in the Carpathians, on the Danube, and in the Dobruja, although melting away under the fire of the cannon and machine guns which they could not return, and though without reserves, they stood firm. Even before Bucharest, after five days' fierce fighting, they came near to victory, but three Russian divisions under General Aleff refused the help they were asked to give.

After a winter during which much suffering in various ways was endured, Rumania revived in the spring of 1917. A little army of 15 divisions, but thoroughly well equipped this time, was organized; it was the idea of the coming offensive, Michel Sturdzo says, which made this possible. Early in July the Rumanian Army was ready, and beginning the attack, was successful, but the Russians who had promised their help left the Rumanian front in a body, forgetting what they had undertaken, without pity for the Rumanian soldiers who hastened to fill the places they left empty. Although defending three times as much territory as normally they ought to have been able to do, the unfortunate Rumanian divisions, from the Carpathians

to the Danube, resisted the blows of an enemy four times more numerous than themselves.

After that came the definite disintegration of their huge neighbor. Overthrown and powerless, the Rumanians watched it first discuss and then conclude treaties; nor was this all. Taking action which history will never forgive, their allies of the day before, profiting by their numbers and the presence of the common enemy, attacked them in the rear.

During these terrible moments, M. Sturdzo says, they listened anxiously to the voices which came to them from the west and to the declarations made by the ministers of their powerful allies. They did not want words of commiseration and of admiration, these were superfluous after what they had done, but they listened for the confirmation of engagements that had been made, and for the assurance that the banner of the rights of nations was still upheld by the Entente; that to them this war was still one of liberty and justice for all the Alsace-Lorraines. Although betrayed and deceived and suffering, Rumania could still look her enemies in the face, M. Sturdzo says, for she had done her duty.

Today the sword of Rumania had fallen, but it would be to offer her a final insult if any mistake were made, even for a moment, about this peace which had been imposed by a vast horde upon a decimated and powerless army, lacking munitions, food, and horses, and compelled to capitulate.

The feelings of the people had undergone no sudden change, their dreams and their aspirations were the same, strengthened by what they had been through, and their sacrifices had not been made in vain. The King, giving way to scruples which could be imagined, might have ordered the remnant of his army to cease a useless struggle, and the victorious hordes might have imposed on the Rumanians the government of their choice, but the Rumanian cause had not ceased to be that of justice nor had their rights forfeited their sacred character; their claims were the same. The only change was that more millions had been added to the millions who were already suffering under the Austro-Magyar tyranny, and henceforth they would await the hour of deliverance together.

In spite of disappointments, M. Sturdzo declares that they are full of confidence in their great allies. They are sure that just as this war would never have begun if it had not been for the monstrous ambitions of Austria-Hungary, "opposed to all reforms and incapable of ameliorating the existence of the peoples she governed" as Rumania had declared on the day of mobilization, so this war could not come to an end without the establishment of their national sovereignty.

He brings his article to a close with the declaration that they are waiting patiently for the victory of the Entente, which will at last give the signal for the deliverance of all the oppressed peoples, of whom henceforward they form a part.

PROBLEMS OF WAR PRESS FOR ACTION

United States Now Regarded as the Great Supply Center—Question of Exemptions—Allies Are Working in Unison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Raw materials, manufactured products, shipping, food, fuel, draft and exemption, are all parts of the big war background which are so interlocked that no one of them can be considered by any official or committee of officials as a problem in itself. This becomes more evident daily to the men in Washington who are working on their parts of the war program. It will be plainer to all after the imminent draft movement begins to show itself.

An official to whose department most of these lines lead for conference, and often for settlement, said on Wednesday the United States was the last great reservoir for men and matériel. When the drain begins to tell it will mean curtailment. Where will the curtailment hit? One can not jump to the conclusion that what are termed war essentials will not be curtailed. The best that can be said is that every effort will be made to maintain them at the highest point of efficiency. Taking 3,250,000 men out of the population means that there are that many vacancies to be filled. Wherever a man is taken to fill one of these vacancies he leaves a vacant place to be filled, and so on, all down the line.

The question of exemptions is full of difficulties. At present only men engaged in shipbuilding are exempt. The coal men, especially those in the anthracite region, insist that they are equally entitled to exemption, since coal production must precede every other industry. Then there are the steel men with their strong claims. It is manifestly not possible to exempt all the men who may claim to be valuable for the production of war-time necessities. It will probably have to be worked out by allotment on an irreducible minimum basis, similar to the raw material supplies.

Government officials do not like to talk of non-essentials. They barely concede that there are less essentials when speaking of trades and manufacturers, and the lines between these and the admitted essentials become at times broken and indistinct to the point of obliteration. Almost every industry can put up a good case for itself as to why it should be granted all the coal, iron and other commodities which it needs to keep going. It is not a question of deserving or not deserving; it is simply making the limited supply go as far as it will, and work hardship to the fewest possible number. It is bound to work hardship somewhere.

Keep the Gas Range Bright and Shining

You can do it simply and easily with practically no work. It will add enormously to the appearance of the kitchen and will save repair bills. A solution of warm water and

20 MULE TEAM BORAX

will take the dirt, grease and rust spots off in a hurry and keep your range as bright and shining as it was the day you got it. And this is just one of the ways that you can keep your kitchen thoroughly clean with Borax, one of the oldest and best cleaning agents for home use.

20 Mule Team Borax has a hundred household uses.



\$7.00

White Canvas Pump

Exclusive with Thayer McNeil Company

OF extremely good value—
A very finely made, smart looking Pump. Canvas of the finer grade that holds its style lines. Full Louis heel.

Mail orders filled. Catalog on request. Free delivery anywhere in U. S.

Thayer McNeil Company

47 Temple Place 15 West Street
BOSTON, MASS.

ATTACKS AT CAMP DEVENS ARE MANY

Night Raids and All Sorts of Combat Warfare Fast Giving Men Training of the Nature They Will Need in War

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Night raids and all sorts of combat warfare are still being carried on in the Hill River region, and patrol and scouting parties are nightly participating in exciting attacks requiring considerable maneuvering and strategy. In some instances, real hand to hand fighting has been made use of, and the men are steadily gaining much valuable experience which will be most useful to them when they finally join the forces "over there."

Six men who were graduated from the third series of officers' training camps held here, have received commissions as second lieutenants. Most of them are in the third hundred and first and three hundred and second infantry regiments. Twelve non-commissioned officers have left for the quartermaster training school at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., where they will commence a course of instruction, at the completion of which they will probably return to this cantonment.

The work of naturalization is being continued, and on Wednesday Judge Morton administered the oath of allegiance to several hundred more aliens. He gave a short talk, telling what the duties of good citizenship are, and among the men was a Belgian from the officers' training school, several Austrians, Hindus and a Brazilian.

Another delegation of Maine drafted men has arrived in camp, 1200 coming in on Wednesday. All were sent to the depot brigade, and were assigned their quarters and given clothing before nightfall. New Hampshire is expected to send approximately 700 men to camp during today.

Chaplain Kenneth G. MacArthur has been commissioned a first lieutenant, and assigned to headquarters, trains, and military police. He has served in the ranks of the seventh New York, and eighth Massachusetts infantry regiments of the national guard, and was graduated from Harvard College at Cambridge, Mass., where he was awarded two degrees. He taught history and Bible study at Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass., and has been pastor of two churches in Sufield, Conn.

The attention of division staff officers has been called to the case of a soldier who it is said attempted to bribe a high official of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and who it is claimed offered \$10,000 for a position in government ship construction work. Failing in his effort, it is said he wrote the same official asking him to use his influence in securing the soldier's transfer to the forestry service.

As the soldier had no qualifications for either line of work he has been placed in a combatant unit here.

CONSERVATION OF GASOLINE TAKEN UP

BOSTON, Mass.—Methods for the conservation of gasoline are under consideration by the United States Fuel Administration, according to a communication addressed to James J. Storrow Federal Fuel Administrator for New England.

"It is not expected in any event that it will be necessary to restrict normal consumption for freight vehicles," according to Mark L. Requa, director of the oil division of the United States Fuel Administration, "and provided there is a reasonable conservation by all concerned, it may not be necessary to seriously interfere with pleasure cars and motor boats."

Mr. Requa's communication follows: "Up to the present time there has been sufficient supply of gasoline to meet all requirements; but in order to be prepared for any shortage, should it arise, plans are being considered by the oil division of the Fuel Administration, in cooperation with the automobile industry and the National Petroleum War Service Committee, for the purpose of determining the most satisfactory method of gasoline conservation."

"It must be borne in mind that the paramount use for gasoline is for war purposes, all of which requirements will be supplied. The volume of this will largely govern the situation."

"It seems possible that rational conservation by the public will render government action unnecessary."

SENTENCE FOR ARMY CHAPLAIN APPROVED

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The court-martial sentence of 15 years' imprisonment imposed on Capt. Franz J. Feinler, a Roman Catholic army chaplain, on charges of disloyalty has been approved by President Wilson, according to advices received here yesterday. The sentence will be served at the federal prison on McNeil island, Washington.

Captain Feinler, who formerly was with the American expeditionary forces in France, was charged with having attempted to bring about insubordination among enlisted men.

THE SUGAR SITUATION
COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—The Nonpareil says in an editorial regarding the sugar situation:

Cuba has produced this year one of the largest sugar crops in its history. The estimate for Cuba is 3,250,000 tons of the raw product. Porto Rico and Hawaii are equally fortunate. The former will have about 700,000 tons of raw sugar and the latter 600,000 tons.

The difficulty in this situation is lack of ships. All the ship tonnage available is in use in transporting troops

and supplies from America to Europe. It will be necessary, therefore, for people in this country to conserve to the limit on sugar not so much because there is a shortage in the supply but because every ship used to transport sugar to an extent beyond our actual necessities is reducing the supply of reinforcements to the Allies in Europe.

ARKANSAS LANDS BEING DEVELOPED

Organized Projects Now Well Under Way in Three Sections of the State—Cut-Over Tracts Being Made Into Farms

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Arkansas is at last waking up to the possibilities of developing her millions of acres of cut-over timber lands, according to John H. Page, commissioner of mines, manufactures and agriculture, and three projects already under way will go far toward giving the movement a momentum that will continually increase.

These three projects are the development of the Mazarin Valley, west of Hot Springs, through the sale on easy payments to settlers of farms of various sizes; the recent formation of the Southeastern Development Bureau, comprising business men of the four counties in the southeastern corner of the State, for the opening up of 500,000 acres of rich bottom cut-over timber land; and the construction of the Arkansas-Louisiana highway, recently begun, which indirectly will mean the development of hundreds of thousands of acres in the south central and southeastern parts of the State.

In the Mazarin Valley, in Southwestern Arkansas, more than 200,000 acres were thrown open for settlement early this year, and by June 20,000 acres had been sold and many of the new settlers were on the ground. Each farm in the district comprises both bottom and upland, and only the pine timber has been cut from it, leaving oak, hickory, ash and gum. The new settlers are finding a profit in the sale of railway ties and stove bolts from the hard woods, while at the same time clearing their land. Unlimited range is provided, in the mountains surrounding the valley, for free pasture for stock.

The Southeastern Arkansas Development Bureau is at work in the interests of Chicot, Drew, Ashley and Desha counties. Among other things, it plans the establishment of model farms in the immense section to be opened, for the benefit of the settlers, the importance of high-grade live stock, and the establishment of a publicity bureau.

BANKERS TO FINANCE BIG WHEAT FARM

TOPEKA, Kan.—Capper's Weekly says in an editorial: "A group of New York bankers are financing the planting of 200,000 acres in Montana to wheat. The grain is to be sold to the government under a 10-year contract, and a news dispatch says the deal is already closed. The bankers have capitalized the project at \$5,000,000."

What makes this news item significant is the prediction that has freely been made the last 10 years that unless we make it easier for farmers' sons and tenant farmers to obtain land, that aggregations of capital, attracted by the rising prices of farm products and their increasing consumption, will buy up and capitalize large tracts of land, and with all kinds of farm machinery, will go into profiteering farming.

This is the first notable instance of that tendency. If we do not compel the sale or the breaking up of large holdings of land accumulated by speculators, we shall see other enterprises of this kind, and American farmers some day may find themselves working as farm hands for big business.

SAN FRANCISCO-WEST INDIES BOAT SERVICE

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Beginning shortly, a new steamship passenger service is to be made available between Honolulu and San Francisco. All of the seven ships of the Rotterdam Lloyd and Netherlands Royal Mail Line, taken over recently by the United States Government following the dispute with Holland as to the release of shipping for use by the Allies in the war zone, are to be returned to the San Francisco-Batavia-Dutch West Indies service, making Honolulu a port of call. The collector of customs at Honolulu has received information from Washington that the federal shipping board has authorized the carriage of first-class passengers in the Dutch steamers of these two lines. The new service will make available about one boat a month to San Francisco from Honolulu and one boat here from the coast.

HIGHER FARES APPROVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Approval for increased passenger fares and freight charges on short lines and electric roads to conform with advances recently ordered by the Railroad Administration, was given today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

FORUM RALLIES AIDING DEMOCRACY

Win-the-War Community Meetings in Many Cities and Towns of Massachusetts Are Attracting Much Interest

BOSTON, Mass.—Win-the-war community rallies, directed by the New England Congress of Forums, are being held in about 40 towns and cities. They are more and more recognized as one of the leading phases of patriotic enterprise purposing to promote democracy at home while it is being fought abroad.

A special forum rally campaign was launched June 2, and now, just about at its height, it appears to be giving no little prospect of gaining a success even beyond the expectations of those in charge. Some of the towns and cities have already had three meetings and sent in reports of big attendance and deep interest.

These forum gatherings directly aim to sustain the sense of individual and community responsibility in all that pertains to the war and to plans of world reorganization; also to provide an opportunity for public discussion of public questions after the manner of the New England town meeting, one of the corner stones of democracy.

The number of rallies so far total 65. In some communities the good done is felt to be so great that a demand is rising that may result in their continuance into the autumn months. Not only has there been a hearty response to the season's program of the New England Congress of Forums on the part of nearby cities, but it is particularly noticeable that the towns more distant and somewhat shut off from the world's affairs are looking upon the forums as a very real blessing.

That these community rallies are not simply of a temporary value in the obtaining of clear understandings and united peoples for the winning of the war, but that they embody a fundamental necessity in the gaining of all permanent community cooperation, appears more and more certain to those who are giving the subject their attention.

As has always been more or less true of a town meeting, it is pointed out that here in the forum, the public, forgetting creed, race and social strata, can listen, speak, discuss, question, be instructed, led and cause action to be taken upon those matters that redound to the common good. Perhaps this difference should be noted, that the town meeting votes and conducts business, while the forum considers the community's purposes and ideals, local, national and international, in the terms of patriotism, as vital in peace as in war.

In applying to the New England congress for speakers and for advice, some towns emphatically say, "We wish nothing of the rah-rah kind. We want the solid stuff." Perhaps this speaks for itself, as to the earnest attitude of the citizens. And the forum speakers bureau has assumed the task of enlisting and assigning thoroughly formed speakers who are gifted in the presenting of facts and who are willing to give their time and services to the cause.

For the meetings, local leadership and musical talent are mustered. But the forum speaker, perhaps some one who has been "Over There," takes the main part in the first half of the program. The second half, equally as important, is taken up by questions from the audience. And each meeting is specifically related to some definite win-the-war movement, such as: Liberty Loan, Red Cross, War Savings Stamps, food conservation, shipbuilding and so on.

To reiterate the program of world organization as expressed by President Wilson, to warn against German propaganda and to require the use of the English language are among the prime motives. The rallies are quite generally backed by all civic organizations and approved by the public safety committees.

PENNSYLVANIA DRY BATTLE OUTLINED

State Prohibition Leaders to Work All for Ratification of Pending Federal Amendment

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The state prohibition committee recently held its organization meeting at state headquarters in Harrisburg with an unusually large attendance. The state officials—Dr. B. E. Prugh, chairman; Charles L. Russell, secretary, and T. H. Hamilton, treasurer—were re-elected for a period of two years. Elsie Kent Kane of McKean County was chairman of the day, and F. E. Whittlesey of Erie County was secretary. The former is candidate for congressman-at-large, and the latter for Lieutenant-Governor.

The reports of the state chairman and state treasurer were adopted, the treasurers' report showing cash on hand of \$3500 for the waging of a campaign. As part of that campaign, the project of sending a special Pennsylvania edition of Patriot Phalanx, the national prohibition party paper, into 50,000 Pennsylvania homes was enthusiastically approved. The state chairman will control the first page of this paper and use it to put the battle for the election of a Legislature to ratify the national prohibition amendment. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our loyalty to the platform adopted by the National Prohibition Party, and that which was adopted by our own state convention on Feb. 12, 1913.

Resolved, That in view of the abso-

lute necessity for the conservation of food, fuel and man-power, we demand the immediate enactment of bone-dry legislation by Congress, and that the President use his great influence with Congress to secure such legislation, in order that the war may come to an early and victorious end.

Resolved, That we declare it to be the policy of the Prohibition Party in the coming campaign, so far as possible, to cooperate with the Pennsylvania Dry Federation or any other body of people intent upon the election of a Legislature that will ratify the prohibition constitutional amendment and enact state-wide prohibition; that where there is a contest between the wets and the dries in the old parties our candidates should withdraw and let the old party dry candidates' names be placed on our ballots with the hope of helping to dry up the State; where the old party candidates are all wet we demand and expect that the dries shall in return rally round our candidates and endeavor to elect them; where all candidates in the old parties are equally dry there will be no call for our endorsement of any.

Resolved, That any form of local option law is especially undesirable at the present time, and prohibitionists are urged to discourage and oppose all proposals for the passage of any local option law by the next Legislature.

EXERCISES HELD BY HIGH SCHOOLS

Hundreds of Students Receive Their Diplomas in Various Boston Institutions Today

BOSTON, Mass.—Beginning at 10:45 o'clock this morning and continuing through this afternoon and evening, hundreds of young men and women were given diplomas of graduation from Boston high schools and sent on their way to an accompaniment of patriotic fervor seldom if ever equalled by the schools of this city. Patriotism and the war featured all the programs, appearing in orations, essays and in the addresses of special speakers and head masters as well as in the national songs and other musical numbers. Class gifts consisted largely of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps and in many of the schools boys appeared in the khaki of the army or the blue of the navy showing that they were already enlisted in the nation's service.

Of the 72 graduates from the Boston Normal School, but four were men, most of those who entered the class or would have entered having joined the United States forces.

The exercises were begun at 2:30 o'clock with an address by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts. Judge Michael H. Sullivan, chairman of the School Committee, presented the diplomas. At the exercises of the East Boston High School this afternoon, Cudworth prizes were presented to Miss Catherine E. F. Miller, Miss Helen E. Ivers, Miss Alice E. Williams and George J. Fitzgerald.

The largest class in its history, composed of 343 students, is to be graduated by the English High School this evening at the Hippodrome. The exercises are to be simple, consisting of an address, "Sacrifice," by Walter A. Whalen, president of the 1918 class, the award of diplomas by Michael H. Sullivan, chairman of the School Committee, and the presentation of diplomas by school organizations and the award of prizes and medals which are being kept as a surprise to the class.

The Girls High School also is to graduate a large class this evening, when its exercises will be held in Tremont Temple.

The first graduating exercises in its history are to be held by the Boston Trade School in its new home on Parker Street, Roxbury, this evening. It is to be in the nature of a house warming for all the graduates and students of former years have been recalled to receive their diplomas of graduation or certificates of having completed certain periods of work. Many of these are now in France or elsewhere across the seas or in home camps in the service of their country.

Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner of education for Massachusetts in charge of vocational schools, is to deliver an address, as is also John P. Cronan, a friend of industrial education. Diplomas are to be presented by Miss Francis G. Curtis of the School Committee. The master, William C. Crawford, is to preside over the exercises. Music will be given by the school glee club.

All the elementary schools will hold their graduation exercises on Friday, after which most of the buildings will be closed for the long summer vacation. A few of them will reopen on Monday for the summer review schools.

AUTO CASE GOES TO GRAND JURY

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Hearing was waived by Frederick W. van Stone in the Cambridge Third District Court this morning when he appeared for trial on a charge of manslaughter brought as the result of an automobile collision on June 13 which resulted fatally to John C. Meehan, 14 Cherry Street, West Somerville, and the case will come up before the grand jury at the September term of court. A charge of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor is also pending. The case of John D. Hooley, who was riding with van Stone at the time of the collision, and is charged with drunkenness, was placed on file.

WATERTOWN HIGH SCHOOL

WATERTOWN, Mass.—Adolph C. Ely, chairman of the School Committee, presented diplomas to 80 graduates of the high school at the closing exercises on Wednesday evening. The class was addressed by Dr. Marshall L. Perlin.

POTATO PRICES HIGH IN BOSTON

Quotations Reported by Food Administration Considerably in Advance of Those Reported at Points Not Far Distant

BOSTON, Mass.—Potatoes in Boston are higher than at other points not far distant. The price list issued today by the Massachusetts Food Administration for Boston shows that retailers are paying from \$5.25 to \$6 a barrel for new potatoes and the retail price is given at from 60 to 70 cents a peck. The price list issued by the United States Bureau of Markets at New Haven, Conn., shows that the price paid by retailers there yesterday was from 45 to 50 cents a peck, or from \$4.95 to \$5.50 a barrel. Announcement made by the United States Bureau of Markets today indicates that potatoes have advanced again and will go still higher. The price per peck to retailers in Boston yesterday on No. 1 stock was quoted at from 55 to 65 cents a peck and the bulk of the sales at from 55 to 60 cents a peck.

On June 24, new potatoes were quoted at from 50 to 55 cents a peck to retailers in Boston. Prices on barrel lots to the retailer have been cheaper at New Haven than at Boston for some time, according to published prices. A Boston potato dealer explaining the difference in prices between New Haven and Boston said that a poorer grade of potatoes is quoted at New Haven, no doubt, while Boston handles the best.

The United States Bureau of Markets explained that it is also true that in smaller cities lower prices prevail on account of the fact that where there are no jobbers vegetables are generally sold direct to the retailer and the profit is less than where they pass through a jobber's hands. It would be impossible to handle the large amount of potatoes used in Boston directly through the jobber to the retailer, it was stated, as the jobbers handle many other kinds of vegetables and cannot buy potatoes in large enough quantities. Potatoes are brought to the city by commission men who make a specialty of handling them and buy in large lots. These are sold, as a rule, to jobbers in from 30 to 40-barrel lots, unless in the cases of a few retailers buying direct and getting the benefit of a lower price.

New York City quotations are usually lower than Boston on new potatoes. June 25 quotations showed Irish Cobbler No. 1 Virginias at New York City at \$4.45 and at Boston at from \$4.50 to \$5.25. The prices in the different cities depend upon the supply and demand, it was stated by the United States Bureau of Markets. The market report showed that the New York market showed a good demand and movement with a stronger tendency, and the Boston market was about the same. A potato dealer points out, however, that New York City is a selling market rather than a buying market and large quantities are handled while Boston is a buying market and does not handle such large quantities and therefore the market may often be higher than the New York market.

HOUSEWIVES LEAGUE PRESIDENT CHARGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charged with violating the duties and trust of her office, Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the National Housewives League, must resign within a reasonable time, or Attorney-General Lewis will bring suit to remove her, she announced here yesterday. Mrs. Heath said she probably would resign to spare the league the expense of defending the suit.

The action of the Attorney-General is the outgrowth of a complaint filed against Mrs. Heath in 1915 by Mrs. Florence Yokum of Orange, N. J., and investigated by a deputy attorney-general whose report has just been made to Mr. Lewis.

This report alleged that Mrs. Heath accepted \$50 a week from the Housewives League Magazine and other remuneration and that the business activities of the magazine and the Housewives League educational committee in advertising various brands of food for profit were contrary to the purpose for which the league was founded.

D. A. R. Director-General Arrested

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. William Cumming Story, former director-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and known to women's clubs throughout the country, was arrested here yesterday on indictments charging her with grand larceny, petty larceny and conspiracy in connection with the affairs of the National Emergency Relief Society, of which she is president. She was paroled in the custody of her counsel until this afternoon, when she is to be arraigned, and bail will be fixed.

AGREEMENT TO BAR HEARST'S PAPERS

RENO, Nev.—In an editorial in the Reno Gazette, comment is made on the opposition to the Hearst's papers in various places. It says: "The new dealers in Santa Fe, N. M., have entered into an agreement, according to dispatches from that place, to sell no more Hearst publications, basing their action upon the charge that such publications are not wholly American. Other new dealers in the state have been asked to take similar steps as a protest against the covert anti-British character of Hearst news and Hearst editorials."

Only a few weeks ago a New England town council passed an ordinance forbidding the sale of the Hearst

publications within its corporate limits, a regulation that was speedily set aside by the courts upon the ground that it infringed upon the freedom of the press and was accordingly unconstitutional. It is probable that the courts will be asked to stop what is clearly a boycott in New Mexico, although dispatches from that state carry the information that the State Council of Defense is on record as being connected with the movement. Mount Vernon, N. Y., not only has refused to allow the Hearst papers to be sold there but has even gone so far as to disobey an order of the court allowing the sheets to be sold. Many towns in southern California have followed suit and one big agency in Pasadena has defied the courts there, too.

INLAND WATERWAY PROJECT STARTED

Mississippi, Gulf and Atlantic Canal Association Organized at Meeting of Representatives From Several States

ST. MARY'S, Ga.—At a convention called by Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey of Georgia, held at St. Mary's recently, the Mississippi, Gulf & Atlantic Canal Association was organized by representative citizens from several Atlantic and Gulf states for the purpose of extending the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean through an inland waterway along the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico to St. Mary's, Fla., and thence by a gulf to Atlantic City through the Suwanee River, the Okefenokee swamps, St. Mary's River and Cumberland Sound to the Atlantic Ocean.

J. W. Oglesby of Quitman, Ga., vice-chairman of the Georgia State Council of National Defense, under whose auspices this movement has been launched, was made chairman, and James E. Calkins, state senator, of Nassau County, Fla., secretary.

Governor Dorsey explained the necessity of the construction of this gulf and Atlantic Canal at this time, emphasizing its importance as a war measure in conjunction with the establishment at St. Mary's of a government coal port. He also pointed out its value in providing a great inland waterway fully connected, traversing and relieving the transportation problems throughout the eastern half of the United States during times of peace.

Addresses were also made in favor of the project by Col. S. G. McLendon, Atlanta; Charles Hall David, attorney, Petersburg, Va.; J. S. Crawford, president of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, Birmingham, Ala.; and F. C. Elliott, drainage engineer, Tallahassee. The constitution and by-laws were reported by the committee on organization and were adopted. A board of governors of 25, of which Governor Dorsey was named chairman, was appointed, consisting of the governors of the 18 states directly affected by the project, and in addition W. T. Anderson of Macon, F. W. Oglesby of Quitman, John M. Parker of New Orleans, F. C. Elliott of Tallahassee, James E. Calkins of Fernandina, C. R. Ricker of St. Mary's and an Alabama member yet to be named, and it was agreed that this association should appeal to the government at once for an immediate survey of the proposed canal, its cost of construction, etc., after which the additional steps in the proposed construction should be taken.

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL

BOSTON, Mass.—Exercises in honor of 154 graduates were held by the Salem High School in the school hall on Wednesday evening. Diplomas were presented by Mayor Sullivan and William F. Caes of the School Board presented the prizes. The salutatory was given by Albert E. Southam; the English oration by Philip Gold and the valedictory by Miss Eva R. Blake.

MAYOR VETOES SALARY INCREASES

Boston Executive's Attitude on Firemen's Petition Is Indicated in His Action on Order Relating to Court Clerks

BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters' veto of the order passed by Boston City Council raising the salaries of the clerks of the municipal, civil and criminal courts of Boston will save the taxpayers something more than \$4000 this year, while it serves notice on the firemen that their request for a new scale of remuneration and wholesale increases will not be granted. Mayor Peters declared that in vetoing the clerks' salary increase order he acted against personal inclination, but that he must be consistent, and he could not sign this bill and refuse the demands of the firemen and other city employees for more money.

It was pointed out at City Hall that the legislative Recess Committee had reported to the Legislature a system of standardized salaries for clerks of courts and that the Legislature practically adopted these regulations in the bill it passed. The amendment to the bill providing for increases for the clerks of the municipal courts of Boston provided for increases declared to be in excess of those provided for in the part of the law applying to clerks of other courts as recommended by the legislative Recess Committee. Reference to the schedules of the Recess Committee and those asked for by the municipal court clerks shows that in some instances the latter would have provided increases more than double those of the former. Had the municipal court clerks asked for increases conforming to the legislative committee's standardization, it is said at City Hall, they might have been successful.

Under the special bill the clerks had asked for the bill for state and county court clerks' salary increases a rate of figures providing the following increases in salary: Clerk of the municipal civil court under the standardized rates would have got \$200 more, under the special amendment \$500 increase was asked. The first assistant, standardized, would have got \$240 increase. Under the special order which the Mayor vetoed he would have got \$300 more. The second assistant clerk would have got \$320, standardized, but under the special act asked for \$800 more. The third assistant, standardized, would have got \$520 increase. The special scale provided \$500 more. The fourth assistant was the same. The fifth, sixth and seventh assistants, standardized, would have got \$190 more, under the bill rejected they would have got \$300 more. As it is now the clerks in the municipal courts will not get the increases they asked for this year.

The Mayor's disapproval was solely on the ground of consistency in the matter of allowing salary increases this year. His letter to the City Council follows:

"I return without my approval your order of June 10, 1918, approving the provisions of c. 287 of the General Acts of 1918 relative to the establishment of the salaries of the clerk and assistant clerks of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston for civil business, and the clerk and assistant clerks of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston for criminal business, for the reason that the salaries of said clerks and assistant clerks as established by said act are in excess of the salaries as recommended by the special committee of the Executive Council in its report to the General Court on the standardization of salaries, and for the further reason that all the persons whose salaries are increased by said act, except the clerks and first assistant clerks of said courts, whose salaries are now fixed at \$4000 and \$3000 respectively, will receive a 10 per cent increase in their salaries under the provisions of c. 260 of the General Acts of 1918."

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St., near West, Boston

Misses' Street Dresses

Many Just Arrived



The sketch is of one of the tulle dresses at \$25.00. There are others at \$15.50, \$12.50 and \$5.00. (Fifth Floor)

Conspicuous among the hundreds of dresses that have just reached the Misses' Dress Shop are those of navy taffeta. They show so many attractive innovations in trimming and designs that you owe it to yourself to visit this shop before selecting your dress for the holiday.

BOSTON SCHOOL HEAD IS ELECTED

Frank V. Thompson Named to Succeed Dr. Franklin B. Dyer After Chairman Sullivan of Committee Shifts Vote to Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent, was elected to the superintendency of the Boston public schools by a vote of three to two on the second ballot of the Boston School Committee Wednesday evening. The deciding vote was cast by the chairman, Judge Michael H. Sullivan, breaking the deadlock which has existed since April 1.

On the first ballot, Henry Abrahams and Miss Curtis voted for Mr. Thompson, Michael H. Corcoran and Richard J. Lane for Jeremiah E. Burke and Judge Sullivan for Augustine L. Rafter.

Before voting on the second ballot, Judge Sullivan said that the question of the superintendency ought to be settled before the committee adjourned. The one thought leading him in the matter had been the good of the elementary schools. Therefore he had voted continuously for Mr. Rafter. He thought the superintendent ought not to be a specialist. It was evident he could not get the others to vote with him and he thought they ought to elect a superintendent before fall. Of the two other nominees the one best fitted he believed to Mr. Thompson and therefore he would give him his vote.

Mr. Corcoran said, "This must come as a great surprise to all, as it had to Mr. Lane and me. It was but a short time ago that you said your second choice was Mr. Burke. It is strange that you have flopped over."

Mr. Lane interrupted. He thought it was best not to discuss the subject, he said, and it should not have been discussed in open session. He was sorry that Mr. Burke was not elected. He had voted consistently for Mr. Burke, believing him to be best fitted for the position but this was no reflection on the others. He hoped that Mr. Thompson would be a great success.

Mr. Corcoran also wished success to Mr. Thompson, he said, and would give Mr. Thompson his hearty cooperation.

Without other comment the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Thompson will assume office Sept. 1, succeeding Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, who has refused to be considered a nominee for reelection.

Upon request of Mr. Corcoran, the business agent, William T. Keough, gave a statement of efforts he had made to supply the schools with coal for next winter, and read correspondence with the Fuel Administrator for New England, James J. Storrow, and the City Administrator, David A. Ellis. Mr. Storrow put the responsibility upon Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Ellis put it upon Mr. Storrow. Mr. Keough said, with a result that no coal could be obtained for the schools until they came to an agreement.

Judge Sullivan wished the public to know that the School Committee was doing its best to obtain coal for the schools and had plenty of money to pay for it, and therefore if the schools could not be opened next winter it would not be the fault of the School Committee.

Junior masters appointed prior to June 1, 1906, who had been granted no increase in salary in the recent general increase, were allowed an increase of \$72 by the committee Wednesday evening.

JUGO-SLAVS AND THE VIENNA RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria (via Bern)—An article in the Slovenski Narod, which is published in Laibach, illustrates the attitude of the Jugo-Slav press toward the Austrian Premier's recent declaration of policy in a speech made to a deputation of the Vienna Municipal Council.

"The Prime Minister, Herr von Seidler," it reads, "declared war upon our people yesterday in the name of the Vienna Government. He maintained that there is a possibility of the establishment of a Jugo-Slav State to which some Cisleithan provinces may be attached; but in this Jugo-Slav State there could never be included those parts of the Croatian state territories, which would bar the German way to the Adriatic."

"In other words, the Prime Minister of the Austrian Government has come to the conclusion that the realization of the Jugo-Slav State cannot be prevented, but he has placed himself, at the same time, at the service of the German 'Drang nach Osten' and proclaimed that the Slovene portion of the Jugo-Slav nation can never become free, and that the Slovene countries can never belong to the Jugo-Slav State, because the way to the Adriatic Sea leads across them."

"The German demand not only that this may remain open to them, but that they may be able to strengthen their military position and their national fortifications on our soil and thus become the masters of our country and of the sea. The Prime Minister condemned us in the name of the Pan-German policy to national extinction and at the same time he told us that he will prevent us from fighting for our existence by all the forces at his disposal."

"We shall limit ourselves for today to a few statements from yesterday's speech by the head of the government. First of all it must be stated that the change of the government policy to Pan-Germanism is the consequence of the increasing irredentist movement of the Germans. The gentlemen in Vienna are alarmed at the storm of treason of the German Volkstages, and they are faced with the alternative:

either Austria must become German, or she will cease to exist. Von Seidler and his friends decided, of course, for the first alternative."

"Herr von Seidler announced the one-sided settlement of the national questions in Bohemia. Evidently he has gone over to the Pan-German program, which rejects all the changes in the South which in its own interests it demands in the North. He is creating a Deutsch-Bohemia for the Germans in Bohemia, while, with regard to the Jugo-Slavs, he is throwing into the wastepaper basket the modest autonomy, which he himself until yesterday considered as absolutely necessary and for which he himself prepared the design."

"At the same time that the Prime Minister of the Vienna Government condemned the Slovenes to national extinction, he made golden promises to the Croatian portion of our nation. He offered a great Croatia to the Croats. He would give them Dalmatia and perhaps even Istria as well. He told them that it is possible that they may obtain their great independent state within the sphere of the monarchy—If only they will solemnly give up the Slovenes. Because von Seidler is not able to prevent the decision of the Jugo-Slav question, he would like to save what can be saved for the Germans, so he thinks to turn the Croats as allies against their own brethren."

"And so the Government of Vienna is coming back again to the ways of Stürzkich and Clam-Martinić. . . . The Prime Minister has prepared the plan which he intends introducing into Bohemia, as the first step for the revision of the constitution. We consider this to be a fatal step toward a partial change in the situation, the inevitable consequence of which will be that every hope for discussion and compromise among the nations will be destroyed."

"We are not afraid of this declaration of war. We are quietly awaiting the difficult times of absolutism which are held before us. Perhaps an era of new persecutions is coming. Our people will endure this too. The chief work is done already. Our remotest cottage is electrified with the idea of liberty, and the spark of national enthusiasm and sacrifice has penetrated the simple soul of the Slovene. . . . We are of our own strength and confidence in our own strength and future will not be extinguished. As long as the nation remains loyal to itself, all the enemy's plans will be broken on the rock of its strong will. The day before yesterday it was Stürzkich who threatened us. Yesterday Clam-Martinić spoke. Where will von Seidler be tomorrow? Our nation will always stand."

FRENCH MILITARY LEADER HONORED

Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan's Portrait Is Unveiled at Quarters of the Harvard Club of Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Harvard Club of Boston on Wednesday evening paid honor to Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan, head of the French Military Mission in the United States, by unveiling a painting of him, which will hang in its main hall as a tribute to the traditional friendship between the two countries.

At the exercises, A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, said that inasmuch as the United States had been on the side of France in three wars, he believed it time that the Harvard Club had some sort of permanent memorial, to give testimony to this close relation. He spoke highly of the work that Lieutenant-Colonel Azan and his associates on the military mission have done in this country.

In his response, Lieutenant-Colonel Azan said that he chose to regard the picture before him as a symbol of the French soldier, the ally of the United States, rather than as merely a portrait of himself. He said that he had never felt so confident of victory for the Allies as now, in view of the situation on the western front and with soldiers from the United States arriving in large numbers. He spoke well of the standard of intelligence of these men.

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commander of the first naval district, U. S. N., and Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, commander of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., also talked and the alumni chorus sang, one of its songs being "Avec Leurs Fusils," the words of which had been written by Lieutenant-Colonel Azan.

A. S. BENSON QUILTS SOCIALIST PARTY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Allen S. Benson, Socialist candidate for President of the United States in 1916, resigned from the party on Wednesday night. He described his withdrawal as "a protest against the foreign-born leadership that blindly believes a non-American policy can be made to appeal to many Americans." He declared that he could not remain in a party which places all the belligerent nations, including those dominated by Germany's imperialism, on an equal footing.

MILITARY TRAINING INDORSED
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A resolution pledging "unqualified support by the people of the universal obligatory military training for all young men before the voting age," was adopted unanimously on Wednesday at the ninth annual convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs.

Conditions necessary for a durable peace after the war were outlined in an address by Donald McRae of Halifax, who advocated an international peace of cooperation and mutual trust.

NEW YORK ENEMY ALIEN WOMEN
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The number of enemy alien women who registered in this city under the proclamation of President Wilson in the period fixed, which expired last night, was 34,907.

BUYING OF NAVAL SUPPLIES GUARDED

Regulations for Checking, Inspection and Record Which Work Against Any Tendency to Craft or Profiteering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The conditions which tend to rule out graft and profiteering and to simplify and make effective the purchasing of necessary supplies for the United States Navy are contained in Article 2241 of the Naval Instructions.

They are as simple and direct as they are comprehensive, and under these instructions commissary frauds have become almost impossible.

"Whenever fresh provisions have to be obtained under contract or by open purchase, the supply officer shall himself sign in advance an order for each delivery and keep a copy of same in the supply office."

"During the absence of the supply officer from the ship, on duty or leave, orders for provisions may be signed by some other responsible officer designated by the commanding officer."

"Competition shall invariably be had in making open purchases, formal bids being invited from at least three regular dealers except where such is positively impossible; and all bids received, together with a record of proposals issued but not returned, shall be filed for future reference."

"Every proposal for furnishing provisions shall contain across its face the following notice: 'All awards of contracts for provisions will be made by individual items to the lowest responsible bidder on each item.'"

"Commanding officers are particularly and especially enjoined to require that all provisions delivered on board by a contractor be inspected upon delivery by a commissioned officer (that is to say, the officer of the deck, or by his relief or the junior officer of the watch—preferably the former) who shall personally, and without delegating this duty to any other, ascertain the exact quantity of each article received and certify the fact over his official signature and at once deliver said record to the supply officer who shall himself (or have the pay clerk) check the same with the retained copy of the order and file them together for subsequent comparison with dealer's bills."

"Whenever provisions are delivered on board by a contractor, an entry shall be made in the ship's log showing the contractor's name, the exact quantity of each article delivered, and the name of the officer making the inspection prescribed by paragraph 11."

"The commissary steward shall not have custody of or control over the record of provisions received, nor shall he prepare public bills or quarterly provision returns; his duties being confined solely to the gallery, bakery, and such storerooms as he has charge of and the work directly connected therewith—including the preparation of bills of fare, together with a statement giving the estimated quantity of each article needed in the preparation thereof, for submission to the supply officer. He shall make each morning a written report to the supply officer of all provisions issued the day before and shall keep an accurate account of everything committed to his care."

ZIONISTS ADOPT NEW CONSTITUTION

Result Will Be Merging, Into a National Body, of All the United States Societies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—What may mean a new era in Zionism and in the history of the Jewish race was launched here on Wednesday when delegates to the Federation of American Zionists' twenty-first annual convention, after a bitter debate, lasting three days, adopted the proposed new constitution by a vote of 296 to 59.

As a result of the convention's action, all Zionist societies of the country will be merged into a national organization, embracing 150,000 Zionists. The new organization, to be known as the Zionist Organization of America, will have headquarters in New York City.

Announcement of the success of the constructional revisionists at the Syria mosque, where the great Jewish mass meeting was held, created some excitement. Delegates and their friends, approximately 5000 strong, could not control their enthusiasm. Hosannas and Jewish anthems filled the vast auditorium. Louis D. Brandeis, United States Supreme Court justice; Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, members of the British Embassy, and other distinguished guests joined in the demonstration.

The problems of education, laws, land values, civil and political administration, agriculture, finance and industry were discussed from various angles by Judge Mack, Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York; Dr. Henzon Moskionsohn, Nathan Straus, Dr. Schmura Levin, former member of the Russian Duma, and Brigadier-General White of the British Recruiting Mission in America.

DRAFT EVADERS ARE ROUNDED UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Round-up of draft evaders continued today. Thus far, through the efforts of George Keller, agent in charge of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice in New England, more than

1000 young men have been arrested in Boston and Cambridge alone. The East Cambridge jail is filled to overflowing, and the Long Wharf detention pen has been put into service for sheltering other evaders. Many married men were released with instructions to appear before Commissioner Hayes on Saturday morning.

At Lynn 75 men were taken; at Salem, 18; Newburyport, 50; Westfield, 60; Springfield, 6; Beverly, 20; Lawrence, more than 400; Worcester, about 100; Framingham, 24; Gloucester, about 40; Lowell, 2; Quincy, 42; Fitchburg, 3; Athol, 5.

Many of the men arrested were later released after producing their registration cards.

SUFFRAGISTS AND LABOR PROBLEMS

Massachusetts Association Has Taken No Official Action Relative to C. L. U. Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—No official attitude toward the policy of the American Federation of Labor has been assumed by the Massachusetts Women's Equal Suffrage Association, declared Mrs. William E. Ripley, chairman of the association's industrial committee, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor what reply would be given to the committee appointed by the Boston Central Labor Union to inquire into its views on labor policy. Mrs. Ripley stated that the association in its general support of more protective legislation for women and children had necessarily much in common with the aims of labor, but no discussion of the policy of any labor organization had arisen. She said that she had no idea what questions the American Federation of Labor committee might ask them; they would be discussed by the executive committee, but hitherto each question had been considered on its merits.

"I will be remembered that the 48-hour week bill was backed by the association in the last Legislature," said Mrs. Ripley. Women of the association have also asked their representatives to support the laws which will permit the minimum wage commission to perform its work of improving wage conditions for poorly paid girls and women, by allowing them to fill vacancies on their own wage boards; and to make employers keep records so that the commission can tell whether their employees are receiving a living wage; laws which will raise the age of working children from 14 to 16 years; grant aid to mothers with dependent children under 16 years of age, so that they may be kept at school instead of being forced into the mills and factories before they have had sufficient training to make them of real value to their country; and to let women vote on the question of granting cities and towns license to sell intoxicating liquor, and serve on the health boards.

"This association," said Mrs. Ripley, "will always favor any measure that provides adequately for the better housing conditions and working conditions of women and families. We have a young organization which is gradually developing its industrial policy, and any bills or measures along these or other lines are each taken on their merits."

PAYING SALARIES IN CASES OF EXEMPTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Taking up the consideration of the \$11,000,000 emergency agricultural appropriation bill, the Senate Agricultural Subcommittee yesterday voted to eliminate the provision prohibiting the payment of salaries to any employee of the Department of Agriculture of draft age who had been given deferred draft classification because of his position.

The Secretary of Agriculture recently informed the committee that exemption had been asked only for absolutely necessary employees.

GEORGIA AND GERMAN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—A bill has been introduced in the Georgia House of Representatives by Representative McCrory of Schley County, prohibiting the teaching of or speaking German in any school, academy or university in Georgia or the sale in Georgia of any German textbooks.

SENATE APPROVES TUBE PLAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The compromise reached by the Senate and House conferees on the Senate amendment to the \$371,000,000 post office appropriation bill providing for government purchase of pneumatic mail tube systems was approved on Wednesday by the Senate and now awaits action by the House. It provides for continuation of the tube service, pending investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission as to government purchase, lease or abandonment of the tubes.

NEW SHIP ACCESSORY PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
MOBILE, Ala.—A manufacturing plant for the construction of ship windlasses, lanterns and all parts for the operation of ships, will be located in Mobile and will employ 450 people. The new concern is the Marine Equipment Company, and is backed by New York, Mobile and Norwegian capital.

MORE IMPORTS ARE RESTRICTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Oil-cloth and linoleum were placed on the list of restricted imports today by the War Trade Board. Outstanding licenses have been revoked as to shipments from abroad after July 3 and no new applications are being considered.

SLAVIC LEGION IDEA UNITING THE POLES

Formation of Units to Become Parts of the United States Army Welcomed Also by the Other Nationalities Concerned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Evidences that the proposal of the President that separate legions of Slavs be organized in the United States as constituent parts of the national army has met with sympathetic response from the Poles, Tzecho-Slavs, Bohemians and other nationalities represented in this country, are plainly seen in reports reaching here from various sections. It is true that as Senator Hitchcock's resolution, relative to the formation of the legion, was approved by the Senate, the Poles were excluded from the legion, due to objection raised by the French Government in view of the fact that there is now a separate Polish Army in France, yet the open approval that the President has given to the plan is believed to have gone a long way toward uniting the Polish-Americans, who have been divided into two parties over this very question, and at the same time to have served the purpose of encouraging the Slav citizens as a whole in the United States.

It will be recalled that The Christian Science Monitor had occasion in February to make public a condition of factional differences among the Polish people in this country over the organization of the so-called Polish Legion. This legion was authorized by the War Department last November, with the understanding that it was to be an independent organization, and the Adjutant-General of the army explained to a representative of this paper that the War Department was in no way responsible for the legion. The government merely tolerated its organization and permitted the use of government barracks at Niagara.

A similar attitude of toleration has been maintained by the Dominion, and by France. The members of this army are out of the draft age, and an agreement was made with the War Department that Polish-Americans of draft age would not be enlisted.

There was, indeed, at the time, a serious division among Polish-Americans over the allegiance of this army. One faction, led by Frank Grygla, the organizer, many years ago, of the Polish National Alliance, and a personal friend of Professor Masaryk, took the ground that his compatriots owed it as a duty to volunteer in the United States Army, and so imbued was he with opposition to any organization of his countrymen going from the shores of the United States under any other flag than that of the United States.

States that he was subjected to persecution in many forms. He was ordered from the offices of the Polish propagandists in Washington, and later, after the account of the division among the Poles had been published in The Christian Science Monitor and republished in various Polish newspapers throughout the country, he was subjected to espionage and annoyance during the Wisconsin senatorial campaign. Polish newspapers which contained criticisms of the army were barred from the mails, and all opponents of the Polish Army were dubbed pro-German.

Mr. Grygla is now in New Mexico in the government service, and for that reason cannot be quoted. From the information given this bureau, however, by him while he was in Washington, the attitude of the President in recommending Slav legions as parts of the national army is precisely that maintained by Mr. Grygla throughout his tempestuous campaign against what may be termed the Polish separatist enterprise, and the recommendation of the President is a distinctive victory for the faction of Polish-Americans, led by Mr. Grygla, who have been contending for recognition of the United States flag in their organization. At least this is their view. They also regard the President's attitude as being in direct opposition to any movements of men from these shores at this time except under the one common banner of democracy. So Polish-Americans now see the way clear for the removal of the differences that have arisen among them, as means will be provided whereby all Slavs may serve in the national army in contingents of their countrymen.

O'LEARY TRIAL IS ADJOURNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The retrial of John J. O'Leary, charged with aiding his brother, Jeremiah O'Leary, to escape the jurisdiction of the court, was adjourned on Wednesday until next Monday, because of the indisposition of Thomas B. Felder, chief counsel for the defense. The objection of Assistant District Attorney Barnes was overruled.

WOMAN ADMITTED TO BAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Miss Flora Smith of Point Leavell, Garrard County, has been admitted to the bar. She had been private secretary to Judge Sampson of the Court of Appeals for several years, and for six years prior to that time had served as court reporter.

SILOS TO BE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
DES MOINES, Ia.—The State Council of Defense, in conjunction with the Iowa State College, State Agricultural Department and farm journals, will launch a state-wide campaign to induce farmers to build silos.

ITALIAN EDIFICES DAMAGED BY BOMBS

Record of Depredations by the Austrian Air Raiders Shows Apparent Intent to Destroy Churches and Palaces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—German and Austrian atrocities in the occupied section of Italy were described in these columns recently. The Italian Bureau of Information has now supplied this bureau with a list of Italian edifices and architectural monuments which have been damaged or destroyed by Austrian aerial bombardment.

This list, originally compiled from official records by the Giornale d'Italia, shows that many acts of vandalism against the ancient churches and palaces of Venice and other Italian places were apparently intentional, as the same churches, have been singled out time after time as targets for Austrian bombs. The important items in this list are:

In the year 1915, the church of San Ciriaco at Ancona; the castle and palace Albertonza at Bari; the castle at Barletta; the church of the Scalzi at Venice. In 1916, the churches of San Apollinare Nuovo at Ravenna; Santa Maria Formosa, San Pietro in Castello, Santi Giovanni e Paolo in Venice; the Abazia at Chiavalle; the Church of Santa Corona in Vicenza. In 1917, the Basilica and Museum at Aquileja; the Episcopio at Udine; the Villa Soderini at Nervana; the Tempio Canoviano at Possagno. In 1918, the Museum and Library at Bassano; again the Tempio Canoviano at Possagno; the Palazzo Provinciale, the hospital and the church of San Nicolo at Treviso.

The following list gives in detail the damages suffered by the principal buildings of cities in the Venetian region:

The Teatro Verdi (twice); the Duomo and Battistero (twice); the Civic Museum and Basilica del Santo, Chapel of San Giorgio; house of Ezzeino di Baldo; church of San Francesco. School of Charity; house in Via Beato Pellegrino; Palazzo Varson and Palazzo Maldura; all in Padua. In Venice, in 1918, several small houses of the Fifteenth Century in the quarter of San Leonardo, Churches of San Giovanni e Paolo, San Grisostome, Santi Simone e Giuda, Santi Andrea (ceiling), Chiesa dei Frati (roof), San Toma, Casa della Seta, Palazzo Foscari.

WILL LIQUIDATE NOTES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Canadian Northern Railroad has arranged to provide funds to take up on July 10 next its issue of \$5,700,000 secured notes due on that date.



For That Vacation Trip

Auto tourists who stop at a Statler Hotel will find that their special wants have been anticipated.

If your vacation trip takes you into Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit or St. Louis, remember that the Hotels Statler in those cities are out-of-the-ordinary hotels.

They can contribute notably to the pleasure of your visit, by the extra comforts and conveniences with which they surround you.

Because the Statlers are complete hotels—complete in equipment as well as in far-sighted provision for the comfort of their guests in many unexpected ways.

For instance: You find a morning paper under your door when you wake, but you don't find a charge for it in your bill; if you buy a paper at the newsstand you pay just what you'd pay on the street; tip-seeking isn't tolerated; well-selected libraries are at your disposal (the service is free, of course); and so on.

You'll be comfortable, and you'll find your preferences respected, in any Hotel Statler. And your satisfaction is guaranteed—whatever kind of room you occupy.

HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO
450 Rooms 450 Beds

CLEVELAND
600 Rooms 600 Beds

DETROIT
1000 Rooms 1000 Beds

ST. LOUIS
450 Rooms 450 Beds

In New York
Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, is now building—and will be Statler-operated—its 2200 rooms and 2200 baths make it larger than any hotel now in existence or under construction anywhere.
Opposite Pennsylvania Station
Seventh Ave., 32nd to 33rd St.

WHALE MEAT HAS A LARGER DEMAND

Increasing Popularity in Substitute for Beef Shown by Inquiries as to Next Shipments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—There was a time, according to fish dealers, when people would not eat swordfish and now it is difficult to supply the demand. Much the same is the situation with regard to whale meat, and, judging by the way housewives and chefs are looking forward to the scheduled arrival, about three weeks hence, of another carload of whale from the Pacific Coast, its popularity already is in the ascendency. Much uncertainty, however, attends the arrival of this consignment, and it may not reach Boston until August on account of the transportation situation, but there is still some of the last shipment available at leading fanciful Market stalls.

When a small amount of whale meat came across the continent about three months ago in a carload of halibut, it was new to Bostonians, although it has been eaten for many years by seafaring men. This first lot went fairly well considering the skepticism with which it was tried, but those who ate of it told of their satisfaction, and what was more or less of an experiment has assumed the proportions of a permanent trade among those who can supply customers. Some dealers go so far as to say they could sell tons of the meat if they could get it, and one of the features of the demand is that those who have tried their first order are coming back for more.

What does it look like and taste like are some of the questions asked about whale meat. In the first place it seems to many to be a consolation to know that whale meat is fibrous and very little different from tenderloin of beef in texture, color, appearance and taste. According to those who have eaten whale meat, it has been properly cooked it is palatable, and, as far as its nutriment is concerned, its contents far exceed beef. Another added advantage is that there is no bone, gristle or fat as waste.

To quote the Lord Mayor of London, who shared in a whale that became stranded in Battersea recently: "The whale steak we had for luncheon was delicious. We all enjoyed it very much. I sat down with a good deal of hesitation and much prejudice, because one had heard all sorts of tales that whale flesh was coarse and tough and oily, but on the contrary it was quite delicious. In appearance and taste to me it was like a bit of tender beefsteak."

On the day a Boston restaurant placed upon its menu whale steak it served 40 pounds, and at noon sent in a rush order for 30 pounds, and in all served between 80 and 90 pounds. Boston clubs have served whale as Fleet Mignon and received nothing but commendation for its quality and ability to fill the place of beef, which the Federal Food Administration would conserve.

Whale meat is now being canned on a large scale on the Pacific Coast, where the species of whale best adapted for eating purposes are caught. The meat comes to Boston in boxes containing 100 pounds, and the last carload assigned to the New England Fish Company contained about 15,000 pounds.

With a retail price ranging from 20 to 25 cents a pound and its similarity to beef, whale meat is looked to by the fish and meat dealers to do its bit toward winning the war.

A common recipe for preparing whale steak is: Cut the steak 1/2-inch thick. Dip for a minute in hot water containing one teaspoonful of baking soda to a quart of water. Grease the wires of a broiler or a frying pan and allow the pan to become fairly hot. Put the steak in and sear quickly on both sides. Reduce the heat slightly, cook for about three minutes and allow to brown well. Remove to a hot platter, sprinkle with pepper and salt, dot over with butter and add a few drops of some meat sauce. Garnish with parsley and serve at once.

ITALIAN WRITER ON "ENGLISH PACIFICISM"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—A leading article in the Tribune by its editor, Signor Malagodi, deals with the subject of "English pacificism," and the persistence shown by the little group of men who sustain it in the House of Commons after the discomfiture they have suffered.

He speaks of the tolerance accorded to "eccentric" people in England. They are not dangerous in that country, he maintains, because the habit of common sense and simple, direct reasoning of the people make them immune from the waves of impulse to which the Latin peoples are subject; thus in England, he says, it is extremely difficult to get up the new tendencies and groups and parties which surge up so easily in the Latin countries.

New ideas gain ground in England sooner or later, but only by slow, laborious, constructive methods. Society and the State have a sense of fundamental security, and it is this which explains the fact that speakers may be heard in Hyde Park proclaiming the most violent anarchistic opinions "under the benevolent gaze of a policeman," and for the same reason the maneuvers of the little parliamentary pacifist group are tolerated without the least anxiety as to the solidity of national feeling with regard to the war.

All the same Signor Malagodi maintains that the perpetual exhibition of this peculiar English pacificism has an international, though not a national danger, from the effect it may have in the allied countries where the mistake may be made of interpreting it as if it took place in another country and another Parliament. It was sufficient, he says, to follow the action of Italians of more or less professed

pacifist tendencies, either in the newspaper or in political discussions, to see the effect the manifestation of English pacificism had upon them. Some have gained the impression that a formidable pacifist movement was developing in England, a very dangerous impression, Signor Malagodi says, when there is the wish to obtain positive results from it.

Such people may be advised to remember the story of the English struggle against Napoleon which had the constant accompaniment of the pacifism of the Whigs in a much more formidable shape than the sparse radical-conservative company of the present time. A remedy for the danger of such impressions, arising from gravely mistaken judgments, lies in regarding the big situations as they really are, free from illusions due to sentiment and talk.

Some one who regarded the situation from a standpoint of lofty sentiment and sound balanced judgment recently said to Signor Malagodi that the hypothesis of a real victory for the enemy bloc over the Anglo-Franco-Italian forces, although he did not consider such a thing possible, seemed to him appalling for a reason other than its immediate consequences. They would not get rid of war, he said, by bringing the war on the continent to an end. The continental war, as he went on, would light to world war which might last for 10 years and would reduce Italy, together with the rest of Europe, to a ruin compared to which the present state of war would appear incomparably more tolerable and humane. These remarks, Signor Malagodi says, are true and profound. A continental peace which did not settle the question of justice arising from the war and which put Europe under the heel of Germany would inevitably lead to a world war which would be prolonged till complete exhaustion and final destruction took place, because such a continental peace could not be accepted by the British Empire, America or Japan, who would see in such a peace a tremendous menace to their whole future.

England, above all, with her position on the margin of continental Europe and with her empire extending into every quarter of the globe, would find such a disastrous peace meant the beginning of the decadence and ruin of all her history. Those who knew England knew that, in spite of her small group of "little Englanders," the sentiment of imperial-liberal reality was so strong and profound and so widely diffused among all classes that she would never give up her historical inheritance and would continue the struggle without taking count of months or of years until she had completely safeguarded it.

The other two sea-empires, in the west and in the east, which had been united to her by a common danger, would also find themselves irrevocably concerned with putting an end to the German dream of monstrous dominant European imperialism. These, Signor Malagodi says, are the realities which they must always remember in judging the situation, and they must not let themselves be deluded by the clouds of pacificism; among these clouds the most illusory and the most liable to deceive being those of "little Englanders' pacificism, because it is of all things most opposed to the greatness of the material, moral and historical interests which have brought England into the war.

SCHOOLBOYS TO WORK IN SUGAR FIELDS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Through the local branch of the Federal Boys Working Reserve, of which Wallace R. Farrington is the head, plans are now being carried out to place large numbers of schoolboys on sugar plantations during the vacation months this summer. Because of the recent mobilization of the national guard, there is a shortage of labor on many plantations. The boys are responding loyally to the call for workers, and it is expected that several thousand will be at work by the first of July. On each plantation the boys will live in separate "camps," and will be in charge of competent men. Their wages will range from \$15 to \$20 a month. The plan has been approved by the Department of Public Instruction.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Toward the end of the present month, according to an official announcement from the Canadian Militia Department the third battalion of the Three Hundred and Sixty-Third United States Regiment, will be transported through Canada from Camp Lewis, Washington State to the Eastern States. On its way East the battalion will visit Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, and at the last-named city, it will be inspected by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada. Great preparations are being made for the suitable entertainment of the soldiers, who are under the command of Major Woolnough. They will be accompanied on a part of their trip by Capt. Angus Macintosh, the military attaché at Washington.

GOVERNOR PHILIPP TO RUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gov. Emanuel L. Philipp, Republican, on Wednesday announced his candidacy for a third term. He stated that under ordinary conditions he would be glad to retire, but that there appears to be a decided sentiment that he continue as the State's "War Governor" for another term. Win-the-war Republicans, who are out of accord with Governor Philipp, because of his alleged reluctant policy early in the war on several crucial issues, are expected to bring out Roy P. Wilcox, State Senator, against Governor Philipp.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Richard M. Bissell of Hartford, Conn., chairman of the Council of Defense of that State, is leading in the effort to induce that important body to condemn formally the publications controlled by Mr. Hearst and to place a ban on their sale in the State, so far as the council can do so. Mr. Bissell is a Chicagoan of New England ancestry, who, after graduating at Yale University, in 1883, joined the staff of one of the oldest and largest of the first insurance companies of Hartford, and, after being trained for the post, went back to Chicago to serve the company there in important administrative work. In 1903 he returned to Hartford as a vice-president, and since 1913 he has been vice-president of the company. He is a theorist as well as a practical manager in the field of insurance, and as such has written books and lectured on the fundamental problems of his calling.

Burns Durbin Caldwell, who, as chairman of the board of directors of the new United States Railway Express Company, after July 1, will administer practically all the express line of the country under a contract with the Director-General of Railroads, is a Californian by birth, but grew up in Pennsylvania, and began his experience as a rail and express company worker in Indiana, with the the Vandallia Line, which had its headquarters at Terre Haute. In 1892, after a varied experience in railroad work, he became one of the staff of the Western Passenger Association, with headquarters at Chicago, and held the position until 1899. Then he had three years of responsibility as traffic manager for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and in 1911 joined the staff of the Erie Railroad, press Company as president, in which position he has made a record that has led to his selection for the new post, where he must deal with national and general public interests, as well as those of investors in the federated carriers.

Alfred E. Marling, newly chosen president of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, is a Canadian-born resident of New York City, who has come to be one of the city's leading dealers in real estate, the presidency of the local real estate exchange having come to him as long ago as 1906. Mr. Marling grew up in Toronto, Ont., where his father was pastor of a Congregational church. He arrived in New York City when 17 years old, took a position as clerk, and began a rise to the top. He has been prominent, of late years, in two of the large laymen's movements of the Protestant churches of the United States, namely the Y. M. C. A. and the Laymen's Missionary League. Of the former he has been chairman of the International committee, with its headquarters in New York.

Maj.-Gen. Sir F. C. Shaw, K. C. B., who was recently appointed to succeed Sir Bryan Mahon as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland, has been acting as Chief of the General Staff to Lord French, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces. He has been promoted Temporary Lieutenant-General in his new appointment. General Shaw has seen much service during the present war, having been at Mons, Le Cateau, the Marne, the Aisne, La Bassée and the first battle of Ypres. He was later put in command of a division in Gallipoli. He has been mentioned in dispatches five times and awarded the K. C. B. In January, 1916, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. General Shaw first entered the Army in 1882, when he joined the Sherwood Foresters, and served the same year in the Egyptian War. He served on the Staff throughout the South African War, first as Brigade-Major, and later was promoted, until in 1903 he was made Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General of the Sixth Division, Second Army Corps. From 1911-13 he was a General-Staff Officer in the Scottish Command and commanded the Ninth Infantry Brigade from 1913-15.

A. M. Simons, who heads a commission of seven pro-American Socialists and labor men to represent the United States at the London conference of Entente and neutral Socialists called by the British war party for June 28, is known internationally as a writer and lecturer on economic subjects. He was born in North Freedom, Wis., and received his B. L. degree from the University of Wisconsin, class of '95, with special honors in economics. From 1895 to 1899, he was engaged in social settlement work in Chicago. He was editor of the Workers' Call, later the Chicago Daily Socialist, from 1899 to 1900; of the International Socialist Review from 1900 to 1906; of the Chicago Daily Socialist from 1906 to 1910; and of the Coming Nation from 1910 to 1913. In 1913, he became editor of the national edition of a leading Socialist organ. When the Socialist Party adopted the St. Louis anti-war platform, Mr. Simons first warned against any attempt to enforce the plank of that platform. As a result he was expelled from the party. He then organized the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion. He has been a contributor to several leading publications since the outbreak of the war, invariably urging the hearty support of the government and the Allies by labor. Among his books are "The American Farmer," "Class Struggles in America," and "Social Forces in American History." He is personally acquainted with English, French, German, and Russian Socialist leaders, and his intimate knowledge of labor movements, both in the United States and elsewhere is expected to qualify him well for his mission.

Howard Sutherland, United States Senator from West Virginia, elected in 1916, has been confirmed in his title to his seat by a recent decision of the Senate's privileges and elections committee. His right to the place was challenged because of alleged excessive use of money at the election and also because of alleged irregularities by state officials in tabulating the re-

turns. Senator Sutherland resides in Elkins, where he is a flourishing business man, with large coal and timber tracts producing revenue for him. He was born in Missouri and went to the public schools and to a denominational college at Westminster. For a time journalism captured his imagination and loyalty and he edited a Republican country weekly, but he dropped this work, and in 1890 took a federal civil service examination, left Missouri for the national capital, was assigned to the census bureau as a clerk, rose rapidly to an important departmental position; and incidentally studied law at Columbian University, Washington, D. C. With his professional education gained and his right to practice law affirmed he left Washington for West Virginia, and ere long was influential in politics, education and philanthropy, and a leader in the "good roads" movement to the extent of serving as first chairman of the special state commission. He ran for Congress as a Republican in 1913 and was elected and served until he was elected to the Senate.

MR. KELLAWAY ON WORK OF WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEDFORD, England—Two speeches in connection with the war were made at Bedford recently by Mr. Kellaway, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions.

At a recruiting meeting for the Women's Land Army, Mr. Kellaway said that two great pieces of constructive work had been carried out—munition making and agriculture. With regard to the former, the women had done splendidly and had successfully accomplished tasks both of skilled and laborious character, such as it had been predicted they would never be able to perform. They did the heaviest work of the blast furnace and excavation work, and he was giving away no secret when he stated that the excavation work at one of the most important fortifications on the northeast coast was carried out by women navvies, who were fisherwomen's daughters, the daughter of Scotland. Referring to the great peril in which the country had stood in April of last year, when, through enemy submarines, they had lost as much as 70,000 tons of shipping in a day, Mr. Kellaway said that if the sinkings had gone on at the same rate it was certain that by this time they would have had to accept German's dictated terms. They had been saved that disgrace by their sailors' heroism, by the doggedness of their soldiers and by the readiness, the self-sacrifice with which the farmers and the laborers of the country had relieved tonnage by increasing the food supply.

Speaking at a Liberal meeting in the evening, held at the Liberal Club, Mr. Kellaway said that the great German offensive had not only tested their armies in France, but it had thrown a great strain on the producing capacity of the Ministry of Munitions. The immediate effect had been an increase in munitions of every kind. He said that the great strain on the enormous output which followed this offensive and the rapidity with which material had been got over to the men on the western front; the increase in some instances had advanced by hundreds per cent. The Germans had made a great parade of having captured hundreds of guns and mortars, and it might help to restore their sense of proportion if he stated that in six weeks after the offensive the Ministry issued from the stocks to the army 1400 of two types of gun alone. That statement would give the enemy a useful information and still less comfort. All this had been accomplished in spite of the fact that for the month previous to the offensive an average of 3460 men had been released per week for the army, and, following the offensive, that figure had been increased to 8200 per week. It was right that the world and the army should know how nobly the men and women in the workshops had rallied to the aid of their men in France in the hour of their danger. They were waiting now for the renewed German offensive, but he felt that they could look forward to a renewal of that offensive with greater confidence than they had ever felt before. He had that confidence because of their superb armies, of their united command, and of their air efficiency.

HONOLULU NURSES VOLUNTEER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Ten Red Cross nurses at Honolulu have volunteered their services for work in France in response to the government's call. They have notified A. L. Castle, field director, that they are ready to go.

Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD

The June Clearance of Women's Garments

commences Thursday Morning

Every piece is seasonable. Included are such desirable garments as: taffeta suits, pongee suits, silk skirts, wool, silk or Georgette dresses, travel and motor coats—which must be closed out before July 1st.

Every piece in the Clearance At Half Price or Less

Maynard Coal Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"Old Company Lighs Our Specialty" Tel. 180 or 3652

BY OTHER EDITORS

California Farm Colonization Scheme

SAN DIEGO (Cal.) HERALD—The problem of bringing the landless laborer to the landless man will be solved if an experiment now under way in California proves successful. That State is now carrying out a great colonization project, near Chico along lines which may lead to adjustment. Briefly, the plan is this: The State not only will provide settlers with small farms, but will erect for them a simple though modern rural home, barns, etc., and will allow the settler to pay for these on a favorable installment plan. Subdivisions already have been made for hundreds of applicants, and the plan is well toward being carried out. The building projects on these tracts will be managed under the supervision of the California State Land Settlement Board. The applicant must pay one-third of the investment at the start, but he is given 25 to 30 years in which to pay for the balance. The prime requisite is that the applicant be a loyal, patriotic citizen of the United States not holding agricultural land in any other part of the State. To put the plan into execution the State has purchased 6000 acres of land. The State plans to invest at least \$500,000 in the project at the start.

Squandering Time

NEW YORK HERALD—No doubt the 12 Democratic Senators who, under the leadership of Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, voted against the proposal of Senator Underwood, Democrat, limiting debate during the war, appreciate as keenly as other Americans the importance of economy in social and industrial life. Yet men, money, food, fuel and clothing are not all that is involved in the great necessary scheme of saving so that national energies may be kept at their maximum. There is such a thing as time, and it is one of our most valuable, if least considered, possessions. Debate without limit in the Senate has needlessly cost the people of the United States hundreds of millions of dollars since we declared hostilities a year ago last April. The long-drawn-out discussion of the Food-Control Bill last summer, for example, gave speculators an unwarranted lease of life, and, according to Mr. Hoover's estimate, put \$50,000,000 a month into their pockets for several months. Other war measures of importance have been delayed in like fashion at great public expense. We are making laws, national and state, to compel service of one kind or another, all founded upon the truth that waste of time and energy is waste of money, and that, in the necessity now upon us of meeting the enemy in full strength, loss of time may mean loss of liberty. Yet a Democratic Senate led by reactionary Republicans holds fast to traditions of unlimited gabble which squander time, patience, power and taxes.

Kansas Answers

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—Six million acres of wheat ready for harvesting. Approximately 100,000,000 bushels now being cut and soon to be threshed. It is the offering of a single state. The State is Kansas. This is Kansas' answer to the call of America and her allies for food. Multiply the answer by the number of Middle Western States that specialize in wheat and one has an idea of what this one section of the United States is prepared to do by way of feeding a hungry world. Kansas' attention is centered in the great wheat yield. Everything else unnecessary gives way. Politicians get scant consideration. Towns are canvassed for writ-

Albert Steiger Company

"A Store of Specialty Shops" SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Extraordinary Sale of Knit Underwear

ATWATER KNITTING MILLS TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT

\$20,000 Worth of High Grade Underwear—15,000 Garments at About Half Price

The United States Government has taken over the Atwater Knitting Mills to make underwear for our soldiers. In order to get all the room in the mill to start at once with the government contract, the Atwater Knitting Mills sold its entire stock of \$20,000 worth of high-grade knit underwear, at about half price. Please note that we do not regularly carry men's underwear, but this lot of men's garments was included in this purchase.

Women's Underwear

Women's fine line and silk line vests and bodices, plain and fancy, in pink and white, regular \$5 to \$10.00 values \$2.50 to \$5.00. Fine line and silk line vests and bodices in all regular and extra sizes, in pink and white, regular \$6 to \$10 quality, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Women's vests, sleeveless, short sleeve and long sleeve, knee or ankle length, regular and extra sizes, \$2.00 to \$3.50 quality \$1.50 to \$2.50. Women's fine line union suits, sleeveless, knee and ankle length, in pink and white, regular and extra sizes, \$2.00 quality \$1.50.

Men's Underwear

Odd lots of broken sizes in Men's union suits, \$1.50 to \$3.00 values \$8c and \$1.25. Men's union suits, in medium and light weight, short and long sleeve, knee and ankle length, \$2.00 and \$2.50 values \$1.45 to \$1.95. Men's union suits, medium and light weight in fine line, short and long sleeve, knee and ankle length, \$2.50 and \$3.00 values \$1.95 to \$2.25. Men's extra fine line union suits in light and medium weights, short and long sleeves, \$3.00 and \$4.00 values \$1.95 to \$2.50.

Haynes & Company

ALWAYS RELIABLE 346-348 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

WASH SUITS

for the Little Boys

Most practical garments—they are easily washed, economical, and are always smart appearing. Not only are these suits cool and comfortable, but they are prettier than ever. Fabrics include: reps, lineas, chambrays, kindergarten and Devonshire cloth, made in Tommy Tucker, Oliver Twist, Middy, Short Russian and other original styles. Sizes 2 1/2 to 10 years. Prices \$1 to \$5.

The Fifth Ward Market

C. A. WRIGHT 473 State Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Woman's Shop

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Lovely New Models in SUMMER TUB DRESSES 6.98, 9.95, 12.98

DRY SENTIMENT IN OHIO SPREADING

Signatures to Initiative Petitions in Mahoning County Said to Indicate a Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Circulation of initiative petitions in Mahoning County for the signature of voters seeking submission of the proposed prohibition amendment to the Ohio constitution at the November election is believed to reflect a substantial increase in prohibition sentiment now as compared with a year ago. Many men who refused to sign a prohibition initiative petition a year ago are freely doing so this year, and many who are known to have been wet sympathizers a year ago and still will not sign prohibition petitions exhibit a changed attitude on the question.

In this city, in which there are 191 voting precincts, it is believed there is an average of two or three former wet voters to the precinct who have switched to the other side. Youngstown last year, for the first time, returned a prohibition majority, which was approximately 1000.

Signing of initiative petitions throughout the county is being very freely done, despite the fact that some 5000 men have been drafted or have enlisted, among them many of the best county dry workers. The number of petition signers this year likely will equal or exceed that of last year, when it was about 50 per cent of the dry vote later cast.

SUMMER SCHOOL WAR COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Miss.—One of the features of the Mississippi A. & M. College summer school, which opened in Agricultural College recently, is the war-service course required of all teachers attending. This course is in accord with the regulations of the State Department of Education, and is designed to familiarize the teachers with war activities.

WE ARE READY

With the Season's Newest Models in Women's and Misses'

Coats, Suits, Dresses, Blouses and Furs

Merchandise of Merit

DECKER'S

22 W. Fourth Street, DAYTON, O.

IN THESE DAYS OF CONSERVATION

Monitor readers convenient to Dayton will be interested in knowing that at Oelman's you can find an unusual collection of the best in Home Goods and Silks at moderate prices.

Oelman's Daylight Store

4th and Main DAYTON, OHIO

FOR CLOTHES OF QUALITY

—we recommend—

Metropolitan

Quality Clean, Reliable, Fair

DAYTON, OHIO

EARLY SPRING AND SUMMER FURS

Now on Display Suitable for Everyone

Leakus

202 Conover Bldg., DAYTON, OHIO

The Elder & Johnston Co.

DAYTON, OHIO

ORIENTAL RUGS

Large Collection

Special Discount All Month

N. NIGOLIAN, Manager

Oriental Rug Dept. 4th Floor

The Holiday Electric Co.

18 S. Jefferson Street, DAYTON, OHIO

Headquarters for All Kinds of

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES

Complete Line of Electric Fixtures and Heating Appliances

The Dayton Savings and Trust Co.

Resources \$9,000,000.00

SECURITY SERVICE

We Invite Your Account

DAYTON, O.

SCHWARZ & FREY

Hats—Haberdashery

"SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES"

We Solicit Your Patronage

38 S. Main Street, DAYTON, OHIO

Open Saturday Evenings

Collegiate Dictionaries

Young's Concise, Gift Books, Plans, Stationery, Children's Books, Engraving for Weddings, etc., Galleys. The place to buy your gifts.

The Everybody's Book Shop Co.

21-23 West Fifth Street, DAYTON, OHIO

The Largest and most complete Stationery and Office Supply House in Central and Southern Ohio.

CHAS. D. MORRIS & CO.

Shoes for Men

23 S. Ludlow, Algonquin Hotel Bldg., DAYTON, OHIO

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Pete's Departure and Return

"Sit up, Pete," commanded his master, John Benton, a boy of six.

Pete sat up quite steadily on his haunches.

"Salute," was the next command.

Pete held out his right paw.

"No," said John. "Salute!"

Pete held out his left paw to shake hands. John could not help but take it and let Pete lick his hand. Then he held his dog in his arms a while and consoled, "Now, Pete, you are a good, brave doggie. I know that you're going to learn to salute just as well as you sit up or shake hands, but salute isn't shake hands. Now, well try it again."

John stood very erect, with both hands together, and called with all his might, "Sit up, Pete!"

Pete sat up promptly, as he had done before, since he knew this trick very well.

"Steady now, old fellow. Salute!"

The command came very forcefully, but Pete extended his right paw as if to shake hands once again.

John's father, who had been watching John and Pete from over his newspaper, now came toward them on the lawn.

"Father," called John, "what am I to do with Pete? He can't seem to learn the difference between shake hands and salute, and I'm sure he's a good dog."

"John," answered Mr. Benton, "it takes a long time for you to learn some things and then you sometimes forget them, so you must be patient with Pete because he's a dog. But he is an obedient dog and an obedient dog will learn almost anything, if you give him kind, patient teaching and he won't forget it. Now let's try him again and, if he doesn't learn to salute today, we can work with him again tomorrow and so on, until he will salute like a major. He's a fine old fellow, aren't you, Pete?"

Pete jumped up on Mr. Benton in response to the greeting and licked his hand quickly. Then Mr. Benton and little John started their task of teaching Pete to salute in proper form. They did not succeed that day; sometimes he would bring his paw up toward his forehead when the command to salute was given, and sometimes he would put it out to shake hands. But, after a week, the efforts of John and his father were rewarded by Pete's never failing to bring his right paw to his forehead at the command, "Salute!"

John was now delighted. "Pete is a real citizen like me, isn't he?" the boy asked his father one day.

"No, he's a good dog, but not quite a citizen," laughed the father.

"He salutes now every time I tell him to," declared John.

"Yes, and he does it well," replied Mr. Benton. "But a dog can't serve his country just as a boy can. He can't work on a garden, nor save his money to buy thrift stamps with."

"Well, I guess he isn't just a citizen," admitted John, frowning a little. Then his face brightened as he added, "I think he would serve his country, if he could."

A few days after that a military friend of Mr. Benton, Captain Hawkins, came to see him one afternoon, and John called Pete to do his tricks for him. Pete did admirably and never failed on the salute.

"I'd like such a dog in my company," said Captain Hawkins. "Would you let me have him?"

"Yes," said John, rather slowly and doubtfully; but then his face brightened as he added, "Pete would be serving his country, if he was with your company, wouldn't he?"

"As much as a dog could," answered Captain Hawkins. "Do you suppose he would go with me?"

"Yes, he'd go with you if I told him he must," said Mr. Benton, "for he is an obedient dog."

"That's the only kind of dog for

the army," said Captain Hawkins. "Now, is it a bargain that Pete is to go back to my company with me and be our mascot?"

John tried to answer, "Yes," without crying, and then turned his head away from the captain. He ran over to Pete, took the dog in his arms and almost wished that he had never showed him to the captain. Still, if Pete could serve his country, Pete must do his bit.

Captain Hawkins talked to John's father about taking the dog, and how the sacrifice would affect the boy and the dog, and Mr. Benton decided that Pete should be the mascot of Captain Hawkins' company, instead of just remaining as John's companion. Mr. Benton said he might be able to find another dog for John after Pete was gone. So he got a leash, attached it to Pete's collar and handed him over to Captain Hawkins when he got ready to leave in his motor car. Pete did not seem to know just what was being done to him, but, as he drove away without either John or Mr. Benton, Captain Hawkins had a hard time to keep him from jumping out.

The company of which Pete was the mascot became proud of him, and gave him all sorts of attention. He remembered his tricks and went through them obediently; his sitting up and saluting was, naturally, the trick the men liked best, and they soon taught him to salute the captain whenever he passed by, and to salute the flag at sunrise and sunset. But, at times, Pete would go off by himself and seem forlorn.

John's father asked him if he did not want another dog, but John said, "No."

John's father asked him if he wanted Pete back, and the boy looked a little confused as he answered, "No, I want him to stay with his company, and I want him; but he can't be in two places, so he must stay with his company."

A month passed and Captain Hawkins received word for his company to be in readiness to sail at any moment. Everything had to be put in condition for a prompt departure and one of the men, in whose charge Pete had been placed, asked what should be done with the dog. Captain Hawkins thought for a moment; then he said to Pete, "Sit up, Pete. Salute. Steady now, steady! I have something else to say to you. I wonder if you can show me whether you would like to go back to John?"

Pete gave a big jump in the air and barked his loudest, so Captain Hawkins did not doubt that the dog understood and that his heart was still with his little master. "All right, Pete, you're going back to John, and I guess he'll be as glad to see you as you are now."

John was, indeed, happy when, a day or two later, his father took him to the railroad station in a nearby town and he saw Captain Hawkins get off the train with Pete. It was a good thing that the captain did not have Pete on a leash at that moment, for the dog would certainly have broken it in his eagerness to get to his little master.

"I guess that Pete hasn't forgotten you," laughed Captain Hawkins. "He has done splendid service with us and is honorably discharged, as we expect to sail soon. We must give him into the care of a reliable person and I hope you will see that he has the proper attention, due to a dog who has been a mascot in the army."

John was so busy playing with Pete that he hardly heard what the captain said, but his father answered, "We will do our duty by him, Captain."

The train stopped for only a few moments and the captain was forced to continue with it. As it was starting, John gave the command, "Salute, Pete."

And Pete saluted as the captain waved farewell from the train.

The Cottontail Chronicle



"A long chain of rabbits was winding in and out in the open"

The Rabbit stepped cautiously out of his hall door and looked about him. The moon was full and shining in a clear, dark blue sky, without a cloud.

"What a night for the dance! There'll be a grand attendance," he said, talking to himself. "Every rabbit in the neighborhood will be going. If rabbits weren't such silent animals, one would hear the rustle of them now, all over the hills and woods."

He paused on the word, because a distinct noise of some creature stirring in the grass reached his ears. "One of the field mice," he whispered. "What had taste to be out on a full moon night, when the rabbits dance! Of course," he went on, in extenuation, "we keep the matter very dark. Not a card is sent, not a hint dropped!"

He started down the hill, loping quietly along and keeping out of the light of the moon, slipping from bush to bush. He passed no other animal. Presently he paused to listen to a far off sound! He crouched down, and with both ears raised to their full height, he listened intently. The creak of breaking sticks reassured him. It was only John Beaver below and at work.

"John again," he said smiling. "Well, well. Moonlight or sunlight, it's all the same to him," he began, but was interrupted by a "Hush, Hush," that came from under the shadow of a fern.

"The idea of your talking to yourself like that, Bunton! Has your forgotten that you're a rabbit going to the dance?" a small voice inquired.

"Not at all," he replied jauntily. "That's something to be remembered, and on such a night," he said airily. "Shut up. Every creature about will hear you," in an agitated whisper from the fern.

"You certainly are a cautious animal," the editor of the Cottontail Chronicle said, as he stooped down, peering into the shadow. Putting out his paw, he pulled him out and set him on his hind legs. "Well, go quietly," he said reassuringly. "No one will hear us. But," he added, glancing secretly at his watch, "I must be punctual."

"Why? Glorious unpunctuality is one of the loveliest of things," the other rabbit began dreamily. Then suspiciously—"You're never going to report—oh, no—impossible—you're too good a rabbit for that."

They had reached the stream by this time and were strolling quietly along under the shadow of the bank. Bunton Rabbit glanced round at his friend.

"Not," he said carelessly, "not for publication, anyway."

"Not a word is to be written," said the other decidedly. "It's been the rule for centuries."

"Centuries?" queried the editor; "who said so?"

"Every rabbit who is a rabbit," the other said sulkily.

"Well, but—" the editor interposed. "There's no 'well, but,' about it," said the older rabbit. "It's rabbit law, and rabbit law is unalterable."

Forgetting himself, he shouted out, "Unalterable," so that every animal, large and small, on the hillside heard him. Out they came immediately. The two friends dropped down, taking cover in the long grass. They could hear the aroused animals talking in arm.

"Bounded like a rabbit's voice," one was saying. "Very mysterious. Indeed," said the other. "Something queer going on," a water rat murmured to himself, as he swam upstream, and the beaver paused in his building to call out to a marmot. "What a romantic sound!" To which the marmot said peevishly, "I wish I knew what it meant." "It means the moon somehow," replied the beaver.

as he went back, unconcernedly, to his work.

"You notice," the older rabbit whispered, "none of them know that WE DANCE."

"Of course not," said the editor of the Cottontail Chronicle. "But," meaningly, "it ain't your fault that they don't."

"Nor yours," returned the other, and it seemed as if there might have been a dispute had they not, at that moment, found themselves amongst crowds and crowds of rabbits coming in to the dance, so that they forgot all about the argument.

"What a beautiful sight," said the editor, "and what splendid coats they are wearing," he added.

And, sure enough, this was true. Every rabbit was in his best. There were coats of all colors, red coats and blue coats, brown coats and yellow coats. Some were embroidered with shining grasses, and some enriched with glossy white cotton from the bog. Others had burrs and acorns sown on in lovely patterns. Many of them wore caps, with feathers standing up. A few had flowers stuck in their hair over the ears. Rabbits of all sizes were rushing in, pell mell, from every side, in a state of great excitement.

"Isn't this a glowing scene?" a big rabbit in a blue coat was saying to a smaller rabbit in cream and silver.

"My word, yes," he replied. "Harvest moon crowd. Inspiring indeed. The best of the year."

"When does the dance begin?" a newcomer asked.

"Wait and see," said a staid-looking fellow, smiling a knowing smile, as he drew a pair of long gloves on over his paws. And—ever while he was speaking, he began to sway from side to side and to glide gently forward. The same movement was spreading among the crowd of assembled rabbits until all were swaying out into the center.

And so the dance began. Up and down they went and round and round in the moonlight. Paw held in paw until a very long chain of rabbits was winding, in and out in the open, and in and out, under the great trees of the wood upon the hill.

"Bless me," said the editor breathlessly, as he turned and twisted in the dance, "if I haven't lost my notebook!"

"Notebook?" said a sharp voice a few yards away. "Who speaks of notes?"

"Not for present use," said the editor, apologetically. Then, remembering his friend's remark, he added, "Hope I'm too good a rabbit for that." But he thought to himself, "My word! Aren't they touchy about the secret!"

"Suppose a squirrel or a hare should find the book?" a little rabbit called out in a squeaky voice.

"Supposing an owl saw it?" another said.

"Or a weasel!" screamed some one else.

"Supposin' the fox got it?" another suggested.

"Or the muskrats or the moles or the ground hogs," the voices clamored. So excited were they that they forgot all about the dance!

"Maybe a snappin' turtle's readin' it now," said a well-dressed, fashionable looking rabbit, standing on his hind paws, "and," he added, "telling it to every one else. And—supposin' the moonlight party's known—and supposin'—"

He was interrupted here by a very deep voiced rabbit, who began, "Will the editor kindly—"

But he was shouted down. Every rabbit was on his hind paws, and all were calling out the names of animals who might know the secret. "The raccoons," "meadow mice," "beavers," "frogs," "woodchucks," and so

on and on. Such a shouting as was never heard at a moonlight dance before! The editor of the Cottontail Chronicle was calm. He was a more learned animal than the others. He tried to speak, but the uproar was too great. "Silence," some one at last exclaimed. There was a sudden hush. They had forgotten the rule of silence and were ashamed!

"Listen," said a white rabbit in a real rabbit whisper—only heard by other rabbits. "All go home. Next moon we dance! And remember! Silence is the rule of the centuries!"

"But how about the notes?" they all questioned in a dreamy, half-forgetful way.

The white rabbit raised his paw to call attention. "The notebook was up-ward," he said carelessly, gazing upward. "But the moon," he added rapturously, "the moon being yet high in the sky, suppose we dance again!"

The Real Amy in "Little Women"

"You can go through the world with your elbows out and your nose in the air, and call it independence, if you like. That's not my way," was Amy's retort to Jo, when her sister objected to Amy's plans for entertaining the girls of her drawing class. Every reader of Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women" will remember poor Amy's unfortunate choice of day and refreshments, and how in the end she learned her lesson.

Much has been written of the original of Jo, but not as much is known about the real Amy, whose true name was Abby May. Her sisters called her "Little Raphael," and very early she showed a love and taste for drawing which later became the delight of her life. Her school books were literally covered with sketches, but she always managed to escape reprimand by being a model of deportment.

Abba May was not unlike Amy in disposition and appearance. The little impatient ways, which Amy showed in the story, were quickly outgrown, and she was so generous and sunny that she made friends everywhere. At the time when Anna and Louisa were helping to support the family, Abby May was too young to assist, but she contributed her share to the family life by her thoughtful acts, and happy, bright ways. Very graceful in figure and manners, with merry blue eyes and a profusion of light wavy hair, it is not difficult to understand the statement found in Louisa's Journal:

"Went to a party at the B's in the evening. May looked very pretty, and seemed to be a favorite."

When it was seen that her aptitude for drawing was really a talent, every effort was made to provide her with proper instruction. A friend of the family sent her \$30 for drawing lessons, and later she studied at the School of Design, concerning which Louisa's Journal bears record:

"April, 1859. May went home after a happy winter at the School of Design, where she did finely and was pronounced full of promise. Mr. T. said good things of her, and we were very proud. No doubt now what she is to be if we can only keep her along."

"October. May did a fine copy of Emerson's 'Endymion' (a fine bas-relief owned by Mr. Emerson)."

Four years later she studied under Dr. Rimmer, turning her attention for a little while to modeling and completing an ideal bust. Though she did not pursue this branch, it gave her a more thorough knowledge of the head, as well as a bolder and firmer style of drawing, than she would have gained perhaps in any other way.

Her first trip to Europe was made with her sister Louisa, and in Brit-

tany they spent some delightful weeks. May sketching and Louisa writing. May went again in 1873, at Louisa's expense, for "Little Women" had been published then and money was more plentiful; she spent the year in London and Paris. Then, in 1876, she went for a third time. Between her first and second trips, she and Louisa spent much time in Boston, at one time living at the Bellevue Hotel, which was then new. Louisa writes that May did not love quiet corners as she did, so they took a sky-parlor, had a queer time whisking up and down in the elevator, eating in a marble café, and sleeping on a sofa-bed, in order that they "might be genteel." Here May held drawing classes, while her sister wrote stories. May was always industrious and was very generous in giving help in the art she loved. Later, in Concord, she tried to form an art center, freely gave her time, instruction and use of her studio. It was here, too, that she wrote a very worth-while little book to aid art students called, "Studying Abroad, and How to Do It Cheaply."

The letters of Abby May to her family and friends when she was abroad were a delight, for she was much in earnest, worked faithfully and joyously, putting aside all distractions or diversions for her art. She sent a still life to the Salon which was accepted, well hung and praised by the jury. Inasmuch as she had "no friend at court," and the modest little work stood on its own merits, her family rejoiced in her success.

It was in her copies of Turner that she excelled and really showed her ability. With respect to this, Louisa's Journal bears the proof when she writes:

"May home with a portfolio full of fine work. Must have worked like a bee to have done so much. Very happy in her success for she has proved her talent, having copied Turner so well that Ruskin, having met her in the National Gallery at Paris, told her that she had caught Turner's spirit wonderfully."

The Swallows

Gallant and gay in their doublets gray,
All at a flash like the darting of
flame,
Chattering Arabic, African, Indian—
Certain of springtime, the swallows
came.

Doublets of gray silk and surcoats of
purple,
And ruffs of russet round each little
throat,
Wearing such garb they had crossed
the waters,
Mariners sailing with never a boat.
—Edwin Arnold.

The Tadpoles' Graduation

Polly had been wondering, as one by one the June days slipped by, if the White Rabbit had forgotten all about his promise to see that she received an invitation to the Tadpoles' graduation exercises; but, one morning on opening the front door, she saw it lying on the doorstep.

Now almost any other little girl would have thought the invitation merely a maple leaf, blown there by a gust of wind, but Polly had learned so many things of an unusual nature from the White Rabbit that she recognized it at once as having some special import; so she picked it up and examined it. She was glad she did, for, on the under side of the leaf was the carefully worded invitation, each letter being clearly traced by some tiny insect. Holding it up to the light, Polly was able to read it quite easily.

"Why," she cried, "it's for this morning! How glad I am school is over as I can go! Isn't it nice that I have on my white dress and am all ready for it! I must hurry and meet the White Rabbit!"

She hastened down to the South Meadow, where she was nearly always sure of seeing the White Rabbit. He was there by the brook, waiting for her; but, just as she was about to greet him, a big drop of rain splashed down on her hand.

"Oh, dear!" she cried, looking up at the sky; "it's going to rain. Do you think they'll put it off until another day?"

"No, indeed," replied the White Rabbit; "they didn't send out the invitations until they felt sure that it was going to rain."

Polly looked much surprised at this and the White Rabbit hastened to explain. "The Pollywogs, you see, have been living down in the water and it's a pretty big change for them to come right out of it and be land creatures, so they always wait for a rainy day, when there is lots of moisture in the air. Then the Pollywogs don't mind it so much."

"But what'll I do?" asked Polly, looking ruefully down at her pretty, clean dress. "I'll get all wet."

"Oh, no, you won't," answered the White Rabbit; "I have taken care of that," and he produced a little raincoat, made from the long shiny leaves of the plantain weed which grew so profusely along the edges of the brook. One leaf was lapped over another and fastened together with tiny threads from some of the tall grasses. "I had Mrs. Bunny make this for you and it has been in readiness for several days."

"How lovely of you both!" cried Polly, as she put it on. "I am ever and ever so much obliged to you, and I must run over and thank Mrs. Bunny just as soon as the graduation is over. I don't care how hard it rains now," she added, slipping the hood over her curls.

The exercises were to be held at the lower end of the meadow, where

the brook widened out into quite a little pond, so they did not have far to go. The audience was already assembled and Polly recognized many of her little friends of the woods and fields. She looked in vain for the graduates, and, in fact, there seemed to be no preparation made for them; there wasn't even a platform erected.

"You won't see them yet," said the White Rabbit; "they don't appear until it's time for their exercises, for, first, we have the kindergarten exercises."

This seemed quite odd, but then, Polly was growing used to queer experiences, so she made no comment. The kindergarten exercises were interesting and were held down under the water, close to the bank on which Polly and the White Rabbit were sitting, so, by leaning well over, they could see them nicely.

"What a large class!" exclaimed Polly; "there must be hundreds and hundreds of them swimming around there. What funny-looking things baby tadpoles are! They don't seem to have any bodies—just a big, black head narrowing suddenly to a long, thin tail. Oh, how they wiggle!"

"That's one of their exercises," replied the White Rabbit, "and another is to throw a stick, suddenly, in the water and then see which one can reach the opposite shore the soonest."

"Oh, I believe they're doing it now!" exclaimed Polly, as a big splash resounded near them. Instantly hundreds of tiny, black objects flashed out in all directions.

"You see," the White Rabbit explained, "some of them forget they are to make for the opposite shore and only think of getting away from the stick. It takes lots of practice to make them all work together. I think, though, they did very well indeed."

"I've often seen them shoot through the water like that," said Polly, greatly interested, as the exercise was repeated, "but I never knew before that it was an exercise."

"Then they are taught swimming and diving and lots of other things. They are really very attractive little creatures and, if they would hold still long enough, you would see that their black suits are quite pretty, for all over them is a fine stippling of gold. But here comes the graduating class!"

Polly looked quickly, but all she could see was that, at one place in the pond, the water was greatly agitated. A minute later what appeared to be an army of the tiniest toads imaginable poured upon the bank and seated themselves wherever they could, which meant that every plant and bunch of grasses about was covered with wee black creatures, less than an inch long, and not looking a single bit like a tadpole, for they had short, thick heads, round fat bodies, and not even a suspicion of a tail.

Polly was much disappointed in their appearance. "I don't think they are dressed a bit well for graduation," she said; "whoever heard of anyone graduating in black?"

"The fact of the matter is," the White Rabbit hastened to say, "they have been too busy going to school to have any time to think of their clothes. Now, suppose you had to get all of your education in from four to six weeks, you wouldn't have much time to think of what you were going to wear, would you?"

"No, I guess I wouldn't," admitted Polly; "but is that all they go to school?"

"That's all," answered the White Rabbit, "and some of them don't stay that long. But, after they do graduate from Pollywogs into Toads and get used to living on land, then they pay quite a little attention to matters of dress. They are fond of orange and brown and, if you came by say six weeks from now, you'd see some charming costumes. It's true they might be a trifle vivid at first, but, after awhile, their tastes quiet down; a year from now, you'd see them all dressed in lovely suits of dull brown and green."

There were several delightful choruses from the Spring Peepers and Cricket Frogs, who didn't seem to mind it in the least that a gentle drizzle was falling all the while, and then a very solemn-looking Toad climbed up the stalk of a green, big Jack-in-the-pulpit and addressed the graduates from under its sheltering roof. What he said was most excellent, and was listened to attentively by the whole graduating class. If they behaved always as he said they should behave, and did the wonderful things he said they ought to do, they would certainly be most admirable toads all the rest of their lives.

After this, the diplomas were given out. Polly was anxious to see what these could be, for the new little toads were so tiny themselves that she knew the diplomas would have to be very small affairs. And they surely were, made from the silky does of the ripened dandelion blossom, tied about with a ribbon of cobweb. It took quite a while to give them all out, but Polly was so interested in seeing the tiny creatures hop down from the plants and up to the big Jack-in-the-pulpit to receive them, that she didn't mind it in the least. Indeed, for a brief moment, she almost wished she were one of the graduates, so she, too, might have one of the little diplomas to take home. Then she could convince Joshua, the hired man, that all the wonderful stories she told him of her strange little friends were true.

"But anyhow," she said to herself, "I can show him my raincoat of plantain leaves." But, much to her surprise, she found it was gone. She turned to the White Rabbit, but he, too, had disappeared; a moment later, she saw him flying across the meadow with it tucked under his arm.

Timothy Blink and the Rain-Cloud

One very hot afternoon in summer, Timothy was sitting by the edge of the brook, splashing his feet in the cool, fresh water. The wind had dropped behind the trees, which stood with drooping heads and languid leaves. The birds were silent among the branches, and the grass of the meadows was covered with a fine, dry dust.

Far above Timothy and the brook and the sleepy earth there brooded a dark, dark cloud. It drifted slowly along until the sun disappeared behind it, and the little brook turned from green to brown.

Timothy rolled over and lay with his face propped in his hands. A bright, gold buttercup lifted its head, and sighed "Timothy." Then other little voices took up the sound. From the leaves on the trees, from the blades of grass, from the roses and honeysuckle, came the windy, sighing sound, "Timothy! Timothy!"

Little Tim jumped to his feet and smiled and called, "What is it, darling? What do you want?"

Then they all murmured again: "Go to the rain-cloud. Wake up the lovely, gray rain-cloud and tell it we want a drink!"

Then a rose nodded to Tim and said, "Knowly will take you, Timothy. He won't mind because the sun isn't shining."

So Timothy ran into the wood, with his brown face alight with eagerness and his brown eyes ever so shiny. He was to do something for all those darlings with whom he lived. As he ran, he called, "Knowly, Knowly!" and presently he heard the great white owl's answering call: "Tu-whit, tu-whoo, tu-whoo!" and suddenly, from a hole in a tree, he saw the shining of two topaz eyes.

"What's all this excitement?" asked Knowly, with a yawn. So Timothy told him, and Knowly nodded his head and looked very wise and slid out of his hole to the mossy earth.

Timothy flung his arms around Knowly's neck and kissed his fluffy head. "You nice old Knowly!" he cried; then he climbed on Knowly's back and away they flew, out over the wood, over the fields where all the flowers raised their heads and watched and sighed happily.

Nearer and nearer they flew to the quiet skies and to the sleeping rain-cloud. At last they were close enough to speak and Timothy said shyly: "How do you do?" Then he put out a small hand to touch it and a soft, muffled voice drawled: "Supposing you could round and talked to my face; the back of my head isn't very interesting." So they flew round and, on the other side, they found a great, friendly face with a big smile and soft, misty eyes. "I'm very glad to see you," said the rain-cloud. "I've noticed you before and have often given you a bath! Now, what can I do for you?"

Then Timothy said he had come from the flowers and leaves and grass, and that they would be very glad if the cloud would give them a drink. The cloud opened its eyes very wide and cried, "Why, I must have been asleep—very careless of me! That's what I came over this way for. I'm glad you came up to remind me. Good-by." And it started to roll round a little and to spread out, and soon there seemed to come from it a fine, gray mist.

FRANKLIN UNION IS TRAINING MEN

Two Hundred and Thirty-Eight
Candidates From Class One of
Selective Draft Are Daily Re-
ceiving Mechanical Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Two hundred
thirty-eight men appointed from Class
1 of the selective draft are now re-
ceiving mechanical instruction at the
Franklin Union on Berkeley Street,
known in military circles as the
Franklin Union Training Detachment,
and in charge of Capt. Edmund J. Mac-
Ivor, assisted by three lieutenants.

Since April 15, this training has
been going on, with detachments ar-
riving each two months, officials of
the institution cooperating with the
military officers in giving to the sol-
diers the best preliminary training
available, fitting them for any military
service they may be called upon to
perform. These men are assigned to
training detachments by their local
draft boards, and among the Con-
necticut delegation which was the first
to arrive at the union, several have
been held over to serve as instructors
to detachments which are to follow.

The war training activities are in
charge of Prof. Joseph H. Hawes, and
the chief branch of instruction is
sheet metal work, gas engine construc-
tion, and automobile mechanics.

From the start, the automobile en-
gine course, of which Prof. Herman
Souther is at the head, has been one
of the most popular, and many gov-
ernment army trucks have been re-
paired by the Franklin Union stu-
dents who are constantly making a
study of different types of engines
and their mechanisms. Pails for the
various barracks including the Parker
Memorial Building, have been made
by the students, the men realizing
they are making real, practical things,
and at the same time are doing their
bit in helping the government to keep
down expense. Cans for oil waste,
and drip pans for automobiles are
also made.

Cooperation between the Franklin
Union, Wentworth Institute, and Tufts
College has resulted in attaining all-
around efficiency for all three schools
and this is largely based upon a close
relationship which existed even be-
fore the war. Each institution is thus
enabled to utilize the experience of
the others, and surprisingly suc-
cessful results have accordingly been
attained by each. At the present time
the Wentworth Institute is training
approximately 500 men, and there are
nearly 150 more enjoying similar ad-
vantages at Tufts College in Medford,
Mass.

Franklin Union needed benches for
its gas engine work, but it had no
carpentry squad, so Tufts answered
the call, having 100 men training
along the lines. Again there was need
of machinists for planning some
bracket castings, and it was the Went-
worth Institute detachment which
came to the rescue.

Wentworth Institute has no hall
sufficiently large to accommodate its
detachment, so when an evening's en-
tertainment is desired, its men march
down to the Franklin Union, which
has a hall large enough to hold both
detachments. In turn, it uses the
Wentworth drill field for its athletic
training.

In the way of recreation there are
many advantages. Athletics are pop-
ular, and there are frequent motion-
picture shows and musical entertain-
ments. Through a questionnaire,
Franklin Union officials discovered
that its detachment contained seven
men who understand a motion-picture
machine, and one accomplished pian-
ist. Mass singing is another popular
diversion, and every evening at sun-
set the flag ceremony is an impressive
spectacle.

The school hours are from 8.30
o'clock in the morning until 4.30 in
the afternoon. There is an hour's in-
termission at noon, also a half-hour
devoted to company drill or set-up
exercises.

SPEEDY GROWTH OF AIR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At the annual
meeting of the Overseas Club and
Patriotic League, held on Empire Day
in London, a check for £13,000, rep-
resenting the cost of eight aeroplanes,
was formally presented to the Air
Minister, Sir William Weir, as a gift
from the members. Since the begin-
ning of the war the club has pre-
sented 165 aeroplanes to the air ser-
vice. Mr. F. W. Hayne presided and
among those present were Lord Meath,
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Owen Phillips, M. P.,
Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, M. P., Under-
Secretary of State for the Colonies, in
making the presentation, said the suc-
cess of the Overseas Club and Patriotic
League, and the energy they exerted
was one among many signs of the
enormous increase in patriotic feeling
throughout the Empire brought about
by the war. No empire, Mr. Hewins
contended, has been tested as the Brit-
ish Empire has been during the war,
but every day that passed made the
permanent unity of the Empire more
certain and the breakdown of German
aims more inevitable. Mr. Hewins
paid a high tribute to the achievements
of the young boys in the air service.
They had, he declared, performed feats
in the air compared with which Hom-
eric combats were child's play.

In expressing the thanks of the gov-
ernment and the Royal Air Service
for the Overseas Club's latest gift, Sir
William Weir said it was with the
greatest pleasure and gratitude that
he accepted the gift of £13,000, rep-
resenting the cost of eight aeroplanes.
He was conscious that the gift repre-
sented not merely the intrinsic cost of
the aeroplanes, but, in addition, the
accumulated interest, enthusiasm, and
support of the many subscribers all
over the world in the enterprise and

activity of the air force, of which he
believed the Empire had every reason
to be proud.

When he spoke of pride in the air
force, Sir William Weir explained, he
referred particularly to the person-
nel, because, given the finest ma-
chines and equipment and the most
efficient administration and organiza-
tion, the final issue lay with the pilot
and the observer. No tribute to them
and to their work, he maintained, was
too great.

Sir William Weir gave an interest-
ing summary of the development of
the air force from the early days of
the war when a pioneer force of four
small squadrons left the shores of
England. In those days, he said, their
sole function was the work of recon-
naissance, and where tens were now
counted, hundreds were now
counted.

The wide scope of the duties, now
performed by the force, he said, could
be read every day in accounts in the
newspapers. To reconnaissance duty
had now been added, in succession,
artillery observation, offensive and de-
fensive, photography, the bombing of
communications and billets, offensive
attacks by low-flying aeroplanes on
infantry in action and on the march,
and, lastly, long-distance bombing
operations carried on by the Royal Air
Force by night and by day.

He did not intend to advertise the
air force or to boast of its progress,
Sir William said, or to make forecasts
of its future successes. That would
not be in accordance with the spirit of
the force. He was content to leave the
public to judge of its achievements
from the official records published day
by day in the press. His policy and
that of his colleagues was simply to
exert every effort and every energy
that would further development and
acceleration in all fields of aerial
activity, which could effectually con-
tribute to the success of the great
cause for which they were fighting.

In the course of his speech, Sir
William Weir made special reference
to the work done by the Australian
Flying Corps and by Canada.

WAR CUTS SUMMER SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—About 700 stu-
dents have enrolled in the University
of Missouri summer session, the last
session of the sort which will be held
before the institution begins to
operate on the basis of three terms, 12
months in the year. Only 100 of the
summer students are men, and half
of these are taking the course in mil-
itary training. The total enrollment
last year for the summer term was
900. War courses of all sorts are
being offered. At the present time
329 drafted men are being trained
here in the shops and laboratories.
The total enrollment for the univer-
sity in 1917-18, including the School
of Mines at Rolla, was 3369. As last
year the enrollment was 4349, this
year's registration shows a decrease
of 23 per cent.

WOMEN'S UNIT OF WAR STENOGRAPHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A unit of 25
expert women stenographers, who
will wear a distinctive uniform, is
now being recruited for overseas ser-
vice. This group will be assigned to
the Quartermaster Corps of the
American Expeditionary Forces and
to the headquarters of the staff of
General Pershing. Each applicant
for service must be an experienced
stenographer. She will be required
to own in her equipment four uni-
forms (two for winter and two for
summer service). She must pass a
physical examination and will be en-
gaged for the period of the war. The
salary now stated is \$1000 a year with
the additional allowance of \$4 a day
for the first month and \$2 a day for
the remainder of the time.

RETURNS FROM NORTH DAKOTA PRIMARIES

FARGO, N. D.—Returns early today
of approximately one-third of the vote
in the state-wide primaries yesterday
give John Steen, endorsed by the In-
dependent Voters Association, a lead
of 2700 over Gov. Lynn J. Frazier,
Non-Partisan League candidate for the
Republican gubernatorial nomination.
Returns from the rural districts, how-
ever, are strongly in favor of Governor
Frazier, and his supporters claim he
will have a substantial majority.

MISSOURI ALLIANCE GIVES UP CHARTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Dr. Charles J.
Weinsberg, former head of the Missouri
German-American Alliance, whose trial
on charges of violating the Espionage
Act is now pending in the Federal
Court, has surrendered the charter
of the Missouri branch of the
alliance to the Circuit Court au-
thorities. This action followed the an-
nouncement of Circuit Attorney Mc-
Daniel that legal proceedings would be
started to force the surrender of the
charter. The charter was granted in
1914, at a time when German-American
activities, pre-dating the war, were
pronounced in this section. The Al-
liance has been disbanded for a month
or more, but the charter was still in
the hands of its former officials.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE WORK

Annual Conference of American
Library Association to Devote
Much of Its Time to Problem
of Books for Enlisted Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—John
A. Lowe, librarian at the Camp Dev-
ens public library is to be one of the
speakers at the fortieth annual con-
ference of the American Library As-
sociation which is to be held in Saratoga
Springs, N. Y., July 1-6 with sessions
in the Convention Auditorium.

The major part of the meetings will
be devoted to war service work, and
in addition to reports of the war ser-
vice committees, there will be a camp
library symposium conducted by Carl
Milam, assistant to the director of
library war service, and other ad-
dresses dealing with this all-important
problem of providing the men in
the service with good reading.

Camp Devens was one of the first
cantonments to establish its library,
but during the past year, at the re-
quest of the War and Navy Depart-
ment commissions on training camp
activities, the American Library As-
sociation has undertaken to supply
librarians to the various camps, and
with books, regardless of where they
may be stationed. Books have liter-
ally become weapons of war, and to
this end the sessions at the forth-
coming convention will deal almost
entirely with work in the camp, can-
tonments, and naval stations.

Camp librarians and assistants from
41 large camps, hospital librarians,
and headquarters representatives will
participate in the conference, telling
of their personal experiences in war
work, and there will be photographic
exhibits of library war service activi-
ties, special groups of books sent to
camps, books for overseas shipments
and company barrack's libraries on
exhibition.

Mr. Lowe will be one of two speak-
ers on "A Day in Camp," having the
assistance of Lloyd W. Josselyn in
handling the subject. The story of
how the camp library reaches every
man will be described by Joy E. Mor-
gan and Frederick Goodell, and there
will be addresses on "What Men
Read," "Sending Books Over There,"
and "Is It Worth While." Miss Mary
L. Titchcomb of the Washington County
Free Library in Hagerstown, Md., will
tell what the library is doing to help
win the war, and the part Canadian
libraries are taking in war activities
will be told by George H. Locke of
the Toronto (Ont.) Public Library.

Chrystal Brown, Young Men's Chris-
tian Association song leader at Camp
Lee, Petersburg, Va., will lead a
conference "sing," and Carl Sandburg
of Chicago, Ill., will give author's read-
ings and poems on the war. Another
speaker is to be Dr. M. Llewellyn
Raney of Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Md., whose subject will be
"The Overseas Library Service." The
library with reference to the United
States Food Administration will be
considered by Edith Guerrier, director
of the library section of the Food
Administration.

During the past year the American
Library Association has erected 36
camp library buildings, has estab-
lished 41 large camp libraries, sup-
plied 91 hospital and Red Cross build-
ings with books, equipped 207 libraries
in the field, and supplied 237 small
libraries at military camps and posts.
In addition, 249 naval and marine
stations and vessels have been fur-
nished with books, and 1323 branches
and stations have been established in
barracks, mess halls and Young Men's
Christian Association huts. At the
present time there are 2,100,000 gift
books in the service, 285,306 books
have been shipped overseas, and 411-
565 books, mostly of a technical na-
ture, have been purchased.

LORD CREWE ON ITALY'S FRIENDSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The members
of the Italian Universities' special
mission were the guests of the Royal
Society of Literature at a dinner given
at Prince's Hotel, Jermyn Street,
under the presidency of Lord Crewe.

Among the distinguished persons pres-
ent were: The Italian Ambassador, the
Earl of Lytton, the Earl of Crawford,
Lord Muir Mackenzie, Lord Char-
wood, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir
Thomas Elliot, Sir William Grey-Wil-
son, Sir Henry Newbolt and Mr. Ed-
mund Gosse. The guests included:
Professor Leonardo Bianchi (Naples),
Professor Credare and Professor Vol-
terra (Rome), Professor Gallante
(Bologna), Professor Lodi (Padua),
Professor Nasini (Pisa), Professor P.
Giaccosa (Turin), Professor G. Arcan-
geli (Parma), and Professor G. M.
Columba (Palermo).

In proposing the toast of "Italy," the
Marquess of Crewe said that one of
his earliest childish recollections was
of the excitement in the streets of
London at the reception of Garibaldi.
Ever since that time, certainly in
England, and he hoped also in Italy,
there had been an affectionate feel-
ing of concord, and the events of the
last few years had drawn the two na-
tions still closer together. Englishmen
had watched with admiration the con-
duct of the Italian army, beginning
with the King, who carried on so
nobly the traditions of the House of
Savoy. They had sympathized with
the misfortune of Italy in the occu-
pation of some of her fairest terri-
tories, but they were confident that
those misfortunes would be repaired.
Since the days of the Renaissance
close intellectual ties had bound Italy
and England together. Those ties
would become closer, not only because
of the present alliance, but because
other ties would be somewhat relaxed.
Among the deplorable results of the

war, continued Lord Crewe, none
was more painful to a thoughtful
man than the fact that the intellectual
life of Germany—the university pro-
fessors, those who pursued liberal
professions, students, and clergymen
—had become imbued, to a degree
which would have seemed inconceiv-
able a few years ago, with a miserable
poison of military domination and
military excess. The position of a
purely military nation, owning the
virtues and the defects of Sparta—
such a tribe as the Iroquois or as
the Zulus, who had given Great Brit-
ain much trouble in the last century,
was intelligible—though it might not
be altogether admissible to make war
the one pursuit of life.

What was not intelligible was that
the most intellectual elements in a
nation should deliberately set them-
selves to combine that system of pure
militarism with the general civiliza-
tion of their country, and that they
should then hold up that civilization
as one which the whole world ought
to be only too pleased and proud hum-
bly to adopt. That erected a barrier
between the intellect of Germany and
that of the rest of the world, and
Italy, England, which was not
likely to be overpassed for many
years to come.

He did not know whether some
change might come after the war. He
remembered that ten righteous men
could have saved the Cities of the
Plain. Whether ten righteous German
or Austrian professors would de-
nounce the ambitions of their country
he did not know. There was not much
sign of it at present. The men of Italy
and Great Britain, with their noble
allies from France and America, must
hold together, pursue the same ideals,
and hold the same faith. It was for
them to hold aloft the torch of free-
dom in a dark world and to hand it on
to that younger generation which was
performing such splendid feats of
courage, loyalty, and endurance on
land, by sea and in the sky.

In his reply the Italian Ambassador
said that the alliance which bound
Italy and Great Britain together today
was only the natural and legitimate
consequence of the old standing friend-
ship between them. They had always
had like aims and ideals of progress
and civilization. He hoped and trusted
that their people would gather the
benefits of the alliance when, with
God's help, they had succeeded in de-
feating their common enemies.

Names such as those of Palmerston,
Gladstone, and Lord Russell were
cherished by every Italian. Italians
had never forgotten the staunch sym-
pathy shown to them in their days
of trial. The presence of the repre-
sentatives of Italian universities and
the visits they were paying to uni-
versities in Great Britain would con-
tribute to weld together an alliance
which was already consecrated by the
sacrifice of their soldiers fighting the
common enemy. The professors of
England and Italy followed the ideal
of a real culture, which had nothing
to do with kultur, of which they had
seen the dreadful consequences.

RATES ON BARGE CANAL DISCUSSED

New York Business Men Urge
a Greater Differential to Care
for Added Overhead Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—At the conference
of business men from all sections of
New York State called here to con-
sider the question of barge canal rates
recently fixed by the Federal Gov-
ernment, a special committee was ap-
pointed to consider the question of
differential rates. This committee
will decide what the difference in
rates should be between those charged
by railroads and those which prevail
for canal transportation.

Although the government has ten-
tatively declared that canal rates will
be 20 per cent under the advanced
railroad rates which went into opera-
tion June 25 it was pointed out by
some of the delegates that cartage
and terminal rates would absorb the
20 per cent difference unless the dif-
ferential rates were increased.

George A. Tomlinson, federal repre-
sentative in charge of the barge canal,
was pitted with many questions by
shippers. He pointed out that it was
impossible at present to ascertain the
cost of transportation on the canals,
as terminals are not completed; that
much remains to be done to make
the waterway efficient, and that when
the terminals are completed it will be
time enough to go to the government
with a request for satisfactory differ-
ential rate. He said if the rates are
exorbitant private companies should
be glad to build barges and make
rates as low as they please. Govern-
ment barges, he said, would first take
care of the government business. He
assured the conference that the gov-
ernment's attitude is to encourage the
use of the barge canal to its utmost
capacity.

MEAT ALLOWANCE TO SEAMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Negotiations
have been in progress between Lord
Rhonda and representatives of the
Imperial Merchant Service Guild,
Marine Engineers, Sailors and Fire-
men's Union, and Cooks and Stewards
Union, with a view to a voluntary
reduction being made during the pres-
ent emergency in the amount of meat
allowed under the statutory food
scale to seamen. It has now been de-
finitely agreed that a 50 per cent re-
duction in the meat ration should be-
come operative forthwith, subject to
certain substitutes, principally bacon,
being provided, and to arrangements
being made as promptly as circum-
stances permit to insure the proper
serving of food to the men in the fore-
castle. The details of these arrange-
ments are to be adjusted by the
National Maritime Board, which has
appointed a sub-committee to draw up
instructions which will secure the
end in view.

FARMERS NEED NO HELP, SAYS OUSLEY

Agricultural Official Claims City
Consumers Should Begin to
Look Out for Themselves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Clarence
Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agri-
culture, in an address before the Vir-
ginia Bankers Association, in session
at Old Point, June 21, said that Amer-
ican farmers will not need outside help
to feed themselves and it is time for
city consumers to take some concern
for their own sustenance.

"The time has come when every
able-bodied man must be persuaded
to cease doing things that women can
do as well or things that are unneces-
sary from the standpoint of war and
needful business activities," said Mr.
Ousley. "It is a sin that almost ap-
proaches the unpardonable offense
against civilization," he continued,
"for any man or woman in the United
States to engage in a wasteful or un-
necessary service."

Mr. Ousley stressed the fact that
failure in the production of food will
make vain all our armies and all our
war matériel. "Nor can we afford
to hope for the starvation of the Cen-
tral Powers," he said, "while the Ger-
man conquest of Russia and the Bal-
kan States has interrupted agricul-
ture, which will not recover its nor-
mal activity this year. It cannot be
doubted that the Central Powers will
find enough food from these conquered
lands to sustain them another year,
and unless there is a counter revolu-
tion beyond any present prospect the
supply of food from these coun-
tries will increase from time to time."

Mr. Ousley declared that there has
been no breakdown in American agri-
culture, that farmers were meeting
their share of the war tasks, and if
the weather continued favorable,
nothing but labor shortage could pre-
vent the continuance of food suffi-
ciency.

BOYS ASSIST IN HARVESTING CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Plans are
being made to organize 5000 high
school boys of Alabama and transfer
them at once to the farms for the
harvesting of crops this fall. The
State Council of Defense will co-
operate with W. Nash Reid, director of
the boys' working reserve for Ala-
bama, and a conference will be called
to work out all plans for the use of
the high school boys with Director
Reid. Spright Dowell, state superin-
tendent of education, will be invited
to the conference, so some under-
standing may be had as to whether or
not the boys will lose their standing
in their classes during the time they
are in the fields.

GERMAN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS ABOLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

PATERSON, N. J.—The Board of
Education has discontinued the teach-
ing of German. John R. Wilson, su-
perintendent of schools, opposed the
resolution on the ground that it was
unfair to pupils who had begun the
study of that language before the war
broke out and urged that they be per-
mitted to continue in order to receive
the credits necessary for graduation
or for college entrance. He considered
it wise to prohibit only the formation
of new classes. Others argued that
all teaching of the German language
should be eliminated in response to
the public demand and that any possi-
ble inconvenience to a few students
should not be allowed to interfere. It
was believed that the colleges would
adjust their curricula to meet such a
situation, which is becoming universal
throughout the country. It was de-
cided to burn all German textbooks.

QUEBEC MOTOR LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The Quebec Mo-
tor League has been formed with the
object of obtaining the cooperation of
all recognized motor clubs in the prov-
ince of Quebec in the matters of street
and road improvement and legislation.

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes 5 P. M., including Saturday

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Purchases will appear on bills rendered August 1st

June Clearance Sale

Extraordinary Values

MEN'S SHIRTS AND NECKWEAR

"McCREERY SILK SHIRTS" made of Broadcloth and Heavy Silks	\$4.95
WOVEN MADRAS SHIRTS.....	\$2.45
"McCREERY SHIRTS" made of Silk Mixtures and Woven Madras	\$1.55
FOUR-IN-HAND SCARFS AND BOW TIES made of Crepe, Foulard and Fancy Silks	45c
LISLE UNION SUITS.....	\$1.65
MADRAS SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, each....	50c
SILK HALF HOSE.....	75c

Men's Straw Hats

Reduced to \$1.50

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPT—MAIN FLOOR

YOUTHS' & BOYS' APPAREL

Students' Suits

(With First Long Trousers)

Special \$16.50

An attractive assortment of Youths' First Long Trouser Suits, consisting of a special purchase at a price considerably lower than today's market price. Smart models in a variety of neat light and dark patterns; size 15 to 20 years.

Exceptional Values

BOYS' WASHABLE NORFOLK SUITS

4.75 to 7.50

These Suits are made by a leading manufacturing tailor of high-grade Boys' Clothing, therefore they fit perfectly; made of a variety of excellent quality fabrics, including genuine Palm Beach, Army Khaki, Linen and Gray Crash; smart models; full cut knickerbocker trousers; size 7 to 18 years.

Extra washable Knickerbockered Trousers to match... 1.45 to 2.25

300 Boys' Blouses

Special 1.10

Tapeless Blouses in a variety of neat patterns; made of Madras or Percale; three models—collars attached, sport collars and without collars; size 7 to 14 years.

Boys' Straw Hats

Special 1.95

A limited quantity of Boys' Straw Hats shown in Middy, Sailor or Rah Rah shapes; Black or White; size 6 1/4 to 7.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCING ON THE
CERTIFICATE PLAN

Methods of the United States Treasury Prove a Success—Huge Loans Floated Without Strain on Money Market

BOSTON, Mass.—With payments for the new series of United States Treasury certificates received this week by the federal reserve banks, it is interesting to review the use of this method of financing since America entered the war.

The certificate method of financing has proved one of the most effective pieces of financial machinery created in recent years, and only through its instrumentality has the Treasury been able to float the high Liberty Loans without undue strain on the money markets.

The certificate plan not only prevents the dislocation of funds, by having the large loan and tax payments distributed over a period of months instead of days, but also enables the government to obtain a continuous supply of money by anticipating the loan and tax payments.

In announcing the summer financing plans, Secretary McAdoo said that blocks of \$750,000,000 Treasury certificates would be sold at fortnightly intervals. On the last campaign they were sold in blocks of \$500,000,000. The size of the present offerings, compared with the initial offerings of Treasury certificates, indicates how the United States is assuming more and more the burden of financing the war, and financing it successfully.

The first block of Treasury certificates, sold the week before America entered the war, was for only \$50,000,000, at 2 per cent, and sold exclusively to federal reserve banks. It was dated March 31, 1917, and matured June 29, 1917.

In anticipation of the first Liberty Loan the Treasury again resorted to the use of certificates of indebtedness offered to financial institutions of the country through federal reserve banks. The first issue of \$250,000,000 bore 3 per cent interest. There followed three blocks of \$200,000,000, interest rate on the second block remaining at 3 per cent, and on the third and fourth blocks being raised to 3 1/2 per cent. The total certificates sold in anticipation of the first Liberty Loan were \$868,205,000.

The first block of certificates sold in preparation for the second Liberty Loan was \$300,000,000, with the interest rate increased to 3 1/2 per cent. On the \$400,000,000 dated Sept. 26, 1917, the rate was advanced to 4 per cent, the same as carried by the second Liberty Loan, and continued to be the rate on the remaining issues in that campaign.

The largest block sold in that campaign was the issue dated Oct. 24, which matured Dec. 15, 1917. This issue totaled \$685,296,000, of which there was issued through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, \$543,683,000. The certificates sold in anticipation of the second Liberty Loan aggregated \$2,319,828,000.

The first block of certificates sold in anticipation of the third Liberty Loan was for \$400,000,000, at 4 per cent, dated Jan. 22, 1918, and the following month Secretary McAdoo announced his new plan providing for the fortnightly issue of blocks of \$500,000,000, and asked that all financial institutions invest to the extent of 1 per cent of their total resources weekly for 10 weeks, or until 10 per cent of their resources had been so invested. On the Feb. 27 issue the interest rate was increased from 4 per cent to 4 1/2 per cent, which rate has been continued.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

Stock	Bid	Asked
American Glue	70	72
American Mfg.	125	127
Arlington Mills	123	124 1/2
Bates	270	270
Borden City	117	117
Brookside Mills	135	135
Charlton Mills	135	140
Columbia Mfg. Co.	125	130
Dartmouth Mfg.	208	215
Dawson	120	120
Diamond	120	120
East Alpack	170	175
Flint Mills	160	160
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	107 1/2	112 1/2
Hamilton Woollen	100	100
King Philip Mills	166	166
Lancaster Mills	90	95
Lancet Cotton Mills	162	162
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	125	130
Lincoln	122	125
Lyman Mills	140	145
Manomet Mills	143	146
Mass. Cotton Mills	129	132
Mass. Mills in Ga.	83	85
Merrimack Mfg. Co.	75	80
Nahawena	114	116
Nashua Mfg. Co.	155	160
Nauvoo	127	129
Nonquitt	142	144
Pepperell	197	200
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	270	270
Salmon Falls	70	70
Sharp Mfg.	90	95
Sharp Mfg. pfd.	102 1/2	105
Tremont & Suffolk	125	130
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	240	240
Wampanoag Mills	130	133
West Point Mfg. Co.	204	210
Worcester	120	120
American Glue	220	220
American Mfg.	139	142
American Mfg. pfd.	83	85
Chapman Valve	108	110
Dr. per Corp.	108	110
Greenfield & Die	120	120
Haywood Bros. & Wakefield	160	170
do, pfd.	92	92
Plymouth Cordage	140	145
Saco-Lowell Shops	140	145
Hood Rubber	125	130
Hood Rubber, pfd.	95	97

KANSAS GRAIN HARVEST

TOPEKA, Kan.—With the harvest half over in Kansas, the first threshing returns indicate that the estimated yield will be reached and that the state will have fully 100,000,000 bushels of grain.

DIVIDENDS

The Union Natural Gas Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable July 15.

The Lawrence Mills has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable June 29, to stock of record June 25.

The Columbus Electric Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$3 a share, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 26.

The Metropolitan Trust Company of Boston declared a semi-annual dividend of \$4 a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 27.

The Anglo-American Oil Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3c, payable July 15. This makes 30 per cent for the year.

The Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record July 31.

The Standard Milling Company has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock, payable July 31 to stock of record July 20.

The National Security Bank of Boston has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 25.

The Metropolitan Trust Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$4 a share, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 28.

The Ancona Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 25.

The International Paper Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record July 8.

The directors of the New Jersey Zinc Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable Aug. 10 to stock of record July 31.

The directors of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable July 29 to stock of record July 12.

The Curtiss Aeroplane Motor Corporation has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 15 to stock of record July 2.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its common stock, payable Sept. 3 to stock of record Aug. 9.

The Haverhill Gas Light Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.12 1/2 a share, being at the rate of 9 per cent per annum on the capital stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 25.

The Richard Borden Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 7 per cent, payable June 29 to stockholders of record June 25. Its previous dividends for this year were 5 per cent and 3 per cent.

The E. W. Bliss Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, and an extra dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its common stock, and the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, all payable July 1.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent for the first half of the calendar year, Jan. 1 to June 30, payable June 29. This dividend amounts to about \$53,000 on the capital stock of \$20,000,000.

The American Shipbuilding Company has declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent, payable in 3 1/2 per cent Liberty bonds in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock. The dividend will be distributed Aug. 1.

The Pennsylvania Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable June 29 to stock of record June 26. All the stock is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Pennsylvania Company paid last year 3 per cent at each semi-annual period.

The Mohawk Mining Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15. The company hereafter will pay dividends quarterly instead of semi-annually. The last dividend of \$6 a share for the half year was paid on Feb. 1.

The Interstate Railways directors again passed the 2 per cent semi-annual preferred dividend, several of the leased companies, as was the case six months ago, when the preferred dividend was omitted, having failed to pay their rental. It is understood their net earnings position has not changed for the better.

The United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the common stock and a regular quarterly dividend of 8 1/2 cents—1 1/2 per cent—on the preferred stock, payable July 15 to holders of record July 5. Three and six months ago \$1.25 a share was paid on the common stock.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company of Pennsylvania has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, and 1 1/4 per cent on its common stock. The Pittsburgh Coal Company of New Jersey has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock.

These dividends will be paid July 25. The Reece Buttonhole Machine Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. The Reece Folding Machine has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, and the International Button Hole Sewing Machine has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, all payable July 15 to stockholders of record July 1.

The Massachusetts Gas trustees voted to set aside \$1,750,000 for dividends on the common stock for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, equal to 7 per cent, payable in installments at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent quarterly beginning Aug. 1. The rate was increased from 5 to 7 per cent a year ago at this time. The current dividend is payable to holders of record July 15.

GOVERNMENT POOL
FOR IRON OUTPUT

Washington Price Conference Reaffirms Existing Schedule for Pig and Finished Products for Three Months From July 1

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The price conference at Washington last Friday moved on the lines of least resistance in raising Lake Superior ore 45c a ton and reaffirming existing prices on pig iron and finished products for three months from July 1, says The Iron Age. It was made plain that the ore advance was absorbed by the new higher freight on ore and by other new railroad charges, and that higher labor cost was not compensated.

A minority of smaller producers of pig iron is disappointed that its claims for an advance were not urged by the general iron and steel committee, and an occasional note of protest has gone up in other quarters. But the larger interests, before the conference met, had accepted the well-understood Washington view that pig iron and finished steel prices should not be disturbed.

As a foil to any agitation for higher schedules, new currency was given in government circles to the proposal for a government pool, taking in the entire output of finished steel, purchases to be made at differing prices representing cost plus, while sales to the public were to be at flat prices. This was an apparent offset to the claims of dwindling profits put forth by the smaller mills in plate and other lines.

It remains to be seen to what extent the predicted shutdowns of Tennessee and Virginia blast furnaces, on the score of prohibitive costs, will be realized. The possibility is held out of some adjustment in extreme cases by the general committee.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 27

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—A. P. Brown; U. S. Atlanta, Ga.—S. P. Leonard of M. C. Kelser Co., Lenox.
Buffalo, N. Y.—J. Zellmer; U. S. Charleston, W. Va.—H. V. Pierson of Thomas Shoe Co.; U. S. Charleston, W. Va.—H. E. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; U. S.
Chicago, Ill.—F. Carpenter of Guthman Carpenter & Telling Co.; 166 Essex St. Chicago, Ill.—D. Lofy of The Fair; Essex. Cienfuegos, Cuba.—I. Vasquez of Rublo & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—Charles Longini of Mann & Longini Co.; U. S.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—C. Ottemberg of Isaac Fallers Sons; Lenox.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—A. Levy & Isadore Netter of Charles Meis Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Dayton, Ohio.—A. Brown; U. S. Dubuque, Ia.—W. H. Landwehr; U. S. Dubuque, Ia.—E. B. Pickenbrock of E. B. Pickenbrock & Sons; Lenox.
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.
Harrisburg, Pa.—J. G. Felty; U. S. Havana, Fla.—C. Catchot of Catchot, Gardner & Co.; U. S.
Huntington, W. Va.—Jeff Newberry of Newberry Shoe Co.; Parker.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. Crowder of Crowder Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Macon, Ga.—G. J. Wexelbaum of S. A. Wexelbaum & Bros.; Lenox.
Muskegon, Mich.—J. B. Arnett of Webb McKenney & Read; U. S.
Nashville, Tenn.—M. Kornman of Kornman & Sawyer; U. S.
Nashville, Tenn.—H. A. Cohen of Samuel Levy & Co.; U. S.
New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.
New Orleans, La.—G. Campos; U. S.
New York City.—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Store; 113 Lincoln St.
Ogden, Utah.—John Scrowt of Scrowt & Sons; Essex.
Omaha, Neb.—H. H. Branch; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—George L. Aggar of Gimbel Bros.; Essex.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Bibro of Frank & Seder; Essex.
Ponce, P. R.—Juan Colon; U. S.
Portland, Me.—E. T. Purcell of Tracy Shoe Co.; Essex.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; U. S.
San Francisco, Cal.—H. M. Grossman of The Emporium; U. S.
San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Aronson of Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co.; Lenox.
Savannah, Ga.—M. M. Smith of Globe Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Savannah, Ga.—M. L. Well of E. A. Well & Co.; Lenox.
Savannah, Ga.—M. Lipsitz; U. S.
Sheboygan, Wis.—Otto Jung of Sheboygan Shoe Co.; U. S.
Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham of Upham Shoe Co.; U. S.
Tacoma, Wash.—L. Kellogg of Silson, Kellogg Shoe Co.; 167 Second St.
Toledo, Ohio.—C. M. Dederich of Simmons Shoe & Co.; 173 Lincoln St.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Brit. British Purchasing Commission; U. S.

Philadelphia, Pa.—H. C. Smith; U. S.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Stock	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	890	910
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	95
Illinois Pipe Line	163	168
Indiana Pipe Line	92	97
Midwest	116	118
Ohio Oil	323	328
Prairie Oil & Gas	510	510
Prairie Pipe	253	257
South Penn Oil	265	270
Standard Oil (Cal.)	207	210
Standard Oil (Ind.)	425	430
Standard Oil (Ky.)	315	320
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	525	530
Standard Oil (N. J.)	270	272
Union Tank Line	96	98

FORD TRACTOR STOCK

DETROIT, Mich.—The Secretary of State has authorized Henry Ford & Son, Inc., tractor manufacturers, at Dearborn, Mich., to increase their capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, England.—The Bank of England's minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

NEW PLAN FOR
COTTON CONTROL

Method Adopted by British and Egyptian Government Does Not Eliminate Exporter

BOSTON, Mass.—Importers and consumers of Egyptian cotton have recently been considerably disturbed over the prospect of having their well-established private marks eliminated by action of the British and Egyptian governments acting in concert, acquiring the common cotton crop from Aug. 1, 1918.

The National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers appealed to the War Trade Board to make representations to the British authorities for the sale of Egyptian cotton, on private samples and private marks, as heretofore.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., is in receipt of a communication from the British Board of Trade, explaining the new plan and indicating that the arrangement will not seriously interfere with the former practice. The letter, dated London, May 30, 1918, follows:

"The scheme for the control of the Egyptian cotton crop does not eliminate the Alexandria exporter, nor the import merchant, whether in this country or abroad. In so doing they had regard to the fact that government supplies direct from his usual supplier, whether in Alexandria or in America. It is not, however, possible within the limits of the scheme to leave to each shipper from Egypt the power of selecting and shipping cotton which shall be in exact conformity with his previously existing marks. The fixing of a limited number of definite government types of cotton under which all Egyptian cotton will be shipped is an integral part of the control scheme. It will, however, be open to spinners or dealers in the United States of America to order from their regular shippers a supply of cotton similar to that formerly sold under specified shippers' marks, and it will then be for the shipper to choose from the government types that one which will best satisfy the importer's requirements.

"There will, as at present proposed, be 85 government types, and this number is so large that in practice it should not be difficult for every shipper to find cotton which does not differ materially from that which he shipped formerly under his own mark.

"Of course, any American distributor though confined in his purchases from Egypt to government types will be able to sell the imported cotton to American spinners under any designation or mark he chooses."

REAL ESTATE

New quarters for the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, now located in the Exchange Building, 53 State Street, are in prospect through the purchase of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company Building at 95 Milk Street, Corner of Pearl Street.

It is the intention of the bank either to use the site for a new building or to remodel the present structure. The building has a tower more than 200 feet high. The property has a frontage on Milk Street of about 65 feet, and on Pearl Street of about 130 feet, and the lot contains 13,363 square feet. The land valuation is \$1,025,900. The assessors value this estate at \$1,150,000.

A firm of bankers and brokers occupies the first floor of the building, and the offices above are occupied by many large corporations and business firms. This property was purchased by George S. Smith, trustee, in 1914, through W. J. McDonald, and the stock in the building trust was placed by Messrs Baker, Ayling & Young, bankers and brokers. The stockholders at a meeting held a few days ago confirmed the action of the trustee and voted to sell the property. C. W. Whittier & Brother, Shawmut Bank Building, Boston, were the brokers in the transaction.

WEST END SALE

In the West End the Louis Laibortz estate has sold to Fred Balkan the five-story brick house and 1200 square feet of land at Eaton Street, all assessed on \$120,000, of which amount the land carries \$3900.

BACK BAY CONVEYANCE

A transaction in Back Bay really involving about \$50,000 is that whereby the large four-story brick building numbered 333 Massachusetts Avenue, between Huntington Avenue and St. Botolph Street, is sold by John J. Johnson and wife to Henry W. Esterbrook et al., trustees of the Benjamin W. Esterbrook estate. I. E. Williams & Co. were the brokers in this sale.

CHANGE IN ROXBURY

The frame house and 7500 square feet of land at 91 West Cottage Street, near Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, have been sold by Harris Shapiro and wife to Mary Greenstein. The entire assessment is \$6300, with \$3000 on the lot.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an effort to meet the increasing sugar shortage, President Wilson has issued a proclamation designed to bring into immediate cultivation to grow sugar all lands in the territory of Hawaii. The committee of public lands of the territory is authorized to contract for the cultivation of all vacant lands, whether held by lease or not, and to require the homesteaders to continue cultivation, and also is empowered to pay for all labor required for the conservation of such crops.

ENGLISH WOOL
AFFAIRS CLEAR

Spinners Sectional Committee Plans to Issue Supplementary Civil Ration and to Adjust Reserves to Decreased Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England (June 6)—The Spinners Sectional Committee have issued a statement regarding supplies of tops for the current rationing period ending with July, which they hope will help spinners in making their working arrangements for the remainder of the period. They say that, for reasons beyond its control, the wool department was unable, when the allocations for civil purposes had to be made, to furnish the rationing committees with a reliable estimate of the quantity of government work required during the period. The situation regarding supplies of tops for the manufacture of yarn for export was also uncertain. In the difficulty facing them the committee decided to issue a general ration based in nearly every case on the old assessment, but on a scale slightly lower than the first issue made for the period Dec. 1917-March 1918.

The January-March transfer to civil work has now been made; the difficulty regarding materials for export yarn has been solved for the present, and in other respects the prospects for the future are rather more clearly defined. The committee now feels that it is possible to issue a supplementary ration, and to keep in hand a much smaller reserve for the adjustment of further cases of decreased government work. Certificates have been sent to spinners showing the amount due to them from this supplementary ration, and they are notified that 25 per cent of the ordinary civil allocation may have to be taken in low prepared or inferior tops. The committee says they are not likely to be able to make any further distribution which will materially augment the amount available for consumption during the current period. It is possible that further transfers to civil work on account of underconsumption of government work in April and May will be made, but the amount of such transfers and the proportion that will be required for special adjustments are not yet known.

In conclusion the committee says that the situation in regard to the supplies of export yarn has been engaging the serious consideration of the authorities for some time. The difficulties in regard to transport, etc., which are inevitable in war time, have naturally tended to discourage the export yarn trade. Other factors have, however, entered into the matter. The British Government undertake certain obligations for the supply of materials to the Allies and the colonies. After very careful consideration, the Spinners Sectional Committee have undertaken the responsibility of insuring that the national obligations in respect of yarn are fully met. The matter is extremely important, they add, and teeming with difficulties, but they rely confidently on the loyal cooperation of all spinners.

The scheme for the production of standard hosiery under arrangements similar to those made for standard cloth and blankets is now practically complete, and manufacturers are expecting shortly to receive instructions to proceed with the work. Sample lots of the goods required have already been made and submitted for approval. As most of the machinery capable of making heavy hosiery is engaged on army work, the standard articles are to be of medium weight. The scheme embraces socks and stockings and underwear for men, women and children, and the goods are to be distributed to retailers through ordinary trade channels, but at fixed prices, which will be substantially lower than the uncontrolled prices current at present. It is expected that supplies of standard hosiery will begin to reach the public in September.

SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Mackerel arrivals at the South Boston Fish Pier this morning were: The schooner Hepsaber with 40,000 pounds of fresh and 100 barrels of salt; Benjamin Smith, 75,000 fresh and 24 barrels of salt; Milled Robinson, 45,000 of fresh and 100 barrels of salt; Low Corium, 45,000 fresh and 1 barrel of salt; Elmer Gray 60,000 pounds of fresh and the schooner Corsair 70,000 pounds of fresh large and medium mackerel from the South Shal Light.

Groundfish arrivals at the Fish Pier this morning are: The steamer Surge with 95,200 pounds of fresh fish, schooner F. J. O'Hara 106,100 pounds, Athena 33,600, W. M. Goodspeed 36,000, Valerie 38,500, Antoine C. Santos 32,000, Viking, Del Corral 22,600, Geneta with only 50,000 pounds of pollock and the Progress with 27,500 pounds.

The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod \$10.33 @ 13, market cod \$5.07, haddock \$5.09.

NATIONAL RICE
PROSPECTS GOOD

Increase of Production for the Coming Year in the United States Is Estimated at From 60 to 70 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast Bureau—SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The general outlook for the United States rice crop is good, the consensus of opinion being that the increase of production during the coming year will be between 60 and 70 per cent, according to the latest market report of W. T. Welach & Co., in its review of the national and international rice situation. Last year's rice crop, says the report, was 33,000 acres, producing 2,500,000 bags of 100 pounds each, and an increase of 60 per cent would give a production for the coming year of 4,000,000 bags of 100 pounds each.

The demand for rice flour has been steady and the mills have been working to capacity. Rice flour is coming to be used as a substitute for wheat for family and baking uses. The prospects are that there will be a larger and stronger demand for rice by-products during the coming season, as stockmen and poultry men are now using these products in larger quantities.

The situation in foreign rice was very quiet in May, owing to the limited demand for export, both from Cuba and other markets, and to United States Government restrictions on imports. Japan is now permitting the export of rice for the use of her own subjects in the United States, Canada, and Cuba, the first shipment under this arrangement being expected to arrive in the United States soon.

When the United States Government stopped issuing import licenses the rice importers of San Francisco sent a committee to Washington to cooperate with the government in an adjustment of the situation. It was found that the actual applications for import licenses on file at Washington amounted to something more than 400,000 tons, and, after investigation, the committee placed before the government the exact figures as to import licenses required in order to cover commitments, the amount being approximately 137,000 tons. The government intends to grant licenses for imports up to 150,000 tons to Sept. 1, and allotment of the 137,000 tons leaves a surplus of 22,000 tons with regard to which it is not certain as to the government's attitude. It is known, however, that applications for licenses filed since May 1 have been refused.

Rice sales during May have ranged from \$9 to \$9.05, a few sales being made as high as \$9.40 and \$9.50. The market on head rice is from \$9.25 to \$9.35. No California rice is offered except in very small quantities. Sales of Honduras in San Francisco have ranged from \$9.50 to \$9.75 freight on board the southern shipping point. With practically no further purchases from the United States until Sept. 1, the Hong Kong market is experiencing considerable decline.

STEEL MILLS ARE NEAR CAPACITY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The finishing mills of the United States Steel Corporation are now running at 95 per cent of capacity, an increase of 16

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

BEACON

A Country-City Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls

An unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the country. The city school home is located in a most attractive residential section. HILLSVIEW, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Here are the athletic fields, tennis courts and playgrounds; here the pupils enjoy all outdoor games, both summer and winter sports. Day students are called for and sent home by automobile if desired. Country day students are taken to and from the school farm by automobile. Arrangements may be made for taking children throughout the summer at HILLSVIEW.

FOR THE GIRLS—Household arts—cooking, home care, furnishing and decoration—garden and horticulture.
FOR THE BOYS—Manual Training, carpentry, forestry and gardening.
FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS—Nature study, music, kindergarten, primary, intermediate, academic and college preparatory courses.
COLLEGE TRAINED LEADERS—Who are sympathetic with the individual girl and boy. For illustrated booklet address
MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 1440 Beacon St., BROOKLINE, MASS.

TRAINING FOR

Patriotic Service

Here is a school which trains girls to be truth-seeking, direct, courageous, and efficient

MISS MASON'S SCHOOL, "The Castle," TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON (21 miles from N. Y. City), prepares for college and for academic graduation, and offers vocational subjects in Secretarial Work, Interior Decoration, Domestic Art, Commercial and Fine Arts, Music, Expression, Authorship, and in addition has arranged a department both in summer and winter, of Training for Patriotic Service, which includes Motor Driving and Repair, Wireless, Naval Yeomanry, Agriculture, Motor Navigation, Public Speaking, Military French and Draftsmanship.

Summer Term July 1st to August 26th. Winter School begins Sept. 25th. For illustrated catalogues, address

Miss Mason's School "The Castle" Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Lock Box 980

ASSOCIATED SCHOOLS For SECRETARIES

Secretarial Training for Educated Women

Katherine Gibbs School of Secretarial Training
101 Park Avenue, New York
Tel. Vanderbilt 5507
All work individualized so that each student advances as rapidly as she is able.
Fall Term Opens Sept. 16 Short Summer Courses. Send for Booklet.

Cincinnati Conservatory of Music

CLARA BAUER, Foundress
Half a century in the front rank of American Music Schools. Unsurpassed in faculty and equipment. Normal, Artist, and Master Departments. Exceptional advantages for post-graduate and repertoire work. Advanced study in Theory and Composition. Orchestral Training. Department of Opera. Expression, Languages, Literature, Public School Music. Engagements for graduates. Students enrolled at any time. Attractively appointed residence buildings. FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 17. For catalogue address MISS BERTHA BAUER, Highland Ave. and Oak Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dean Academy

—52nd—FRANKLIN, MASS.

An Endowed Boarding School for Young Women and Young Men
Full courses of study. Prepares for the best Colleges, Schools of Technology, Professional Schools and for business. Students enter college on certificate. Special facilities for Music, Art and Education. Four fine buildings, ample grounds, swimming pool, tennis courts, and a large modern building with well equipped laboratories. Domestic science course with full equipment. Heavy endorsement makes charges very reasonable. Visitors welcome all summer. 25 miles from Boston. Fall term begins September 17. For catalogue and further information address ARTHUR W. PEIRCE, Litt.D., Principal.

Miss Guild and Miss Evans' School

29 Fairfield St. and 300 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
37th year. Accredited with leading colleges. Advanced work for High School graduates. Domestic Science, Secretarial Course, Native Language Teaching, Suburban Athletic Field. All classes and a large number of college trained specialists make much individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.

Pierce Secretarial School

248 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Class and Private Lessons in Shorthand and Typewriting

OPEN ALL SUMMER

The Highland School

SUMMER SESSION FOR ADULTS June 25 to July 27.

Reading, Oral English, Dictation, Story Telling, Dramatic Art and Folk Dancing

Regular Session for Boys and Girls

Elementary, Academic and Special Branches Supervised Day and Night

1454 Park Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Camp Kakhou

Camping, Canoeing and Exploring the Woods of Northern Maine

Just the life to make a boy feel that he has had real vacation and give him a rest for his fall work. Address: SUMNER C. HOOPER, Hotel Bellevue, Boston, Mass.

SUMMER SESSION BRYANT & STRATTON SCHOOL BOSTON, MASS.

"The School of National Reputation"

July 8 TO AUGUST 18

SPECIAL WAR COURSES

To fit for the hundreds of Government positions paying \$600 to \$1200 per year.
Courses Especially Adapted for School Teachers
Students may SAVE TIME by starting in the Summer Session the Regular or Special Courses ordinarily begun in the Fall.

J. W. BLAISDELL, Principal
334 Boylston Street

PHIDELAH RICE SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE SPOKEN WORD

(Overlooking the Sea)

OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.

Branch school in Cleveland, O., during June—Bible readings featured
For Catalogue Address ARTHUR FISHER, Secretary, 40 Queensberry Street, Boston, Mass.

Berkeley Hall School

An Elementary Co-educational School
Kindergarten to sixth grade. Small classes and thorough individual training.
Art, music, dancing, modern languages and sewing.
2211 Fourth Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss Head's School

Primary, Grammar and High School
Accredited East and West.
Outdoor study and school rooms. Separate house for younger girls. Gymnasium, tennis, basketball, swimming pool, etc. 31st year opens Sept. 4.
For catalogue write MISS MARY E. WILSON, Principal, 2542 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.

House in the Pines

Norton, Massachusetts

A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

40 Minutes from Boston

Address Miss Gertrude E. Cornish, Principal

Carrie Louise Watson School

87 Vernon Street, OAKLAND, CAL.
A boarding and day school for girls. Boys under ten years admitted. Primary, Intermediate and High School Courses.
TELETYPEWRITING AND STENOGRAPHY
MRS. CARLIE LOUISE WATSON, Principal
Telephone Oakland 4722.

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

Adams and Hoover Sts., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Twenty-seventh year begins September twenty-sixth. Accredited East and West. College Preparatory, General and Post Graduate Courses. Schools of Music, Fine Arts, Domestic Arts, Expression and Secretarial Training.
Gymnasium, Athletics, Swimming, Riding, Tennis. Beautiful Spanish buildings, arcades, patios, making life a life of reality.
Alice K. Parsons, B.A.—Jeanne W. Dennen, Principals.

MOSES BROWN SCHOOL

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

UPPER SCHOOL—Unique record for college entrance preparation and for success of graduates in college. Studio, manual training, athletics, gymnasium, swimming pool, tennis, and a large modern building with well equipped laboratories. Domestic science course with full equipment. Heavy endorsement makes charges very reasonable. Visitors welcome all summer. 25 miles from Boston. Fall term begins September 17. For catalogue and further information address ARTHUR W. PEIRCE, Litt.D., Principal.

THE MITCHELL Military Boys School

A school that appeals to the young American Boy and the discriminating parent. Exponents of clean sport, fair play, and thorough work.
ALEXANDER H. MITCHELL, Principal
Box M, BILLERICA, MASS.

Chauncy Hall School

MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON.

Established 1828. Prepares boys exclusively for Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other scientific schools. Every teacher a specialist.
FRANKLIN T. KURT, Principal.

The Out-Door Players

A SUMMER SCHOOL CAMP

PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

Plays, Pageants, Russian Interpretative Dancing, Patriotic Courses.
Ideal Out-Door Stage. Life in the Open.
For circular, address
MARIE WARE LAUGHTON, Director.
Peterborough, N. H.

MISS BROWN'S SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Cary Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

A fully Accredited Commercial School
Thorough training given in Commercial, Stenographic and Secretarial branches. Civil Service Preparation.
Our students go into high-paying positions because they are correctly trained.
Teachers enroll now for summer work.

Pennsylvania, New Bloomfield, Box W.

Carson Long Institute

80th year. College Preparatory, Business, Junior courses. Separate modern Junior building for boys under 18 years.
Location: country location. Terms: \$345 and up; Juniors, \$280. Boys taught HOW to learn and to live.
CARSON LONG INSTITUTE

Bradford Academy for Young Women

115th year. Thirty miles from Boston.
Address the Principal.
MISS MARION COATS, A. M.
Bradford, Massachusetts

BUFFALO, N. Y.

USL BATTERY

SERVICE STATION
THE BATTERY & STARTERS CO., INC.
275 Main St., Buffalo, New York

HARTFORD, CONN.

The SUITS and COATS

LADIES DEPARTMENT
have now reached lowest of the season prices.

The Luke Horsfall Co., Hartford
GENUINE PALM BEACH SUITS
In desirable shades and patterns for summer wear.

\$12.00 AND UPWARDS
GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO., Inc.
66 ASYLUM ST. HARTFORD, CONN.

The Flint Bruce Co.

COMPLETE HOUSE and OFFICE FURNITURE

Goods As Represented

103 ASYLUM ST. 150 TREMBELL ST.

SHOES AND HOSIERY

For the Entire Family

James Lawrence & Son

755 MAIN STREET

Sage-Allen & Co.

DRY GOODS AND APPAREL
Of the Best Quality
At Moderate Prices
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Wall Papers

HARRY D. HITCHCOCK
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING
AND REPAIRING
116 Capen Street Tel. Connection

COOMBS

Leading Florists

TWO STORES: 741 Main — 304 Asylum
BEARDSLEY & BEARDSLEY
INSURANCE
670 MAIN STREET

THE PYNE PRINTER

Printers for Particular People

294 ASYLUM STREET

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LEWANDOS

CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS

123 Church Street Phone New Haven 1015

MERIDEN, CONN.

BUSHNELL SAYS—Patronize the grocer who buys and sells for cash, and receive the benefit of low prices. 38 East Main St., Meriden.

BARKER & FINNEGAN,

CLOTHIERS—FURNISHERS

NEW BEDFORD

GEORGE S. TABER

Central Market and Grocery

288 Union Street
A full line of fancy Groceries, Meats, Fish, Fruit and Vegetables.
EVERYTHING FOR THE TABLE

Gulf Hill

Perfectly
Pasteurized
Milk
J. T. FERNANDES
Proprietor
WHOLESALE
RETAIL
Telephone Union 513

Mahogany Mantel Clocks

We are showing several new patterns in the mantel clock line. This style of clock is very popular and attractive.

AC GARDNER

JEWELER
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
Plumbing, Heating, Ventilating
Metal Work of All Kinds
Wm. H. MUDGE
Bedford St., Cor. Acadam St., New Bedford.

NEW YORK CITY

STORAGE

NEW FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Clean, separate, locked rooms
\$40-\$50 PER WEEK
Foreign and Inland Removals
in LIFT VANS

BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN COMPANY

Office, 18 Broadway, NEW YORK

USL BATTERY

SERVICE STATION

H. B. SHONTZ CO., INC.
157 West 54th Street, New York City

BROCKTON, MASS.

The Children's Store

"Wear Things"
BABY-TO-MISSIE
Headquarters for
Dainty Baby Wear

COOK TYNDALL

The Best Made
of Glycerine, Hosiery,
Corsets, Walrus and Kait
and Mutil Underwear
at the WOMEN'S STORE

EDGAR'S

The largest department store in
Southeastern Massachusetts.
Our stocks are complete—our large outlet
enables us to quote low prices. Brockton's most
popular Restaurant, third floor.

Extra Values in Men's Suits

MR. BENJAMIN F. BOWKER is with us
Saturday afternoons and evenings.
PARKS & BOWKER CO.
278-280 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

BOSTON, MASS.

WALL PAPERS

Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality.
Novelty designs a feature: reprints of high
grade paper at low cost. See them.
AUGUSTUS THURGOOD
38-40 CORNHILL BOSTON

ROXBURY, MASS.

Elm Hill Provision Company

GROCERIES, MEATS AND PROVISIONS
Fresh Fish a Specialty
613 Warren Street. Tel. 983 Box.

MISCELLANEOUS

ESTABLISHED 1873

Chicago Cork Works Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CORKS

EVERYTHING IN CORK

CHICAGO 624-630 So. Wabash Ave. ILLINOIS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Fibre Silk Sweaters

\$7.50

Indispensable for Summer Days

These sweaters will help one to enjoy their vacation the more because of the knowledge that one is appropriately dressed—and to wear a silk sweater is to conserve wool, which is important even in vacation time.

This new model is sleeveless, fashioned in slip-over style and may be had in all the different shades.
Stylish all-silk sweaters may be bought from \$19.50 to \$55. Other fibre sweaters, \$8.75 and \$11.50.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Gladding's

PROVIDENCE

JONES'S ARCADE

LADIES' FURNISHINGS

Employees share profits

Gibson's

Chocolates Bonbons

PROVIDENCE MADE

FRESH DAILY

SEVEN STORES

For Ladies and Gentlemen

BROOKS' RESTAURANT

85 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

C. E. BROOKS CO.

Choice Meats, Fruit and Fancy Groceries

53 Weybosset Street Phone Union 1439

Browning, King & Co.

Westminster and Eddy Streets,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
"THE STORE OF THE TOWN"

Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Men, Boys and Children

"The Laundry That Satisfies"

Broad, Pearl and Central Sts.

WHAT CHEER LAUNDRY

Union 4300
36 Burgess Street, Providence, R. I.

LEWANDOS

CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS

127 Mathewson Street Union 907
THE LITTLE ART SHOP EXCHANGE
Let us frame your pictures, photographs, diplomas, carved frames at moderate prices; in our bakery exchange you'll find fresh home baked bread, delicious little mocha cakes, loaf and layer cakes, pie, etc. Personal attention.
MRS. WILLIAMS, MRS. ARNOLD
44 Central Building, 288 Westminster St.
Telephone Union 1717

LYNN, MASS.

SHOES

HODGKINS' SHOE STORE

J. C. PALMER, Manager.
Established 1865
26 Market St.

HUNT'S GRILL

Accommodated
9 Railroad Ave., 16-18
Central St., 11 Willow St.

BON TON CORSETS

Give the New Silhouette
GODDARD BROTHERS
78-80 MARKET STREET, LYNN, MASS.

COAL

Anthracite and Bituminous and Wood
SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS &
NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central Square.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GROSS BROS.

Cleaners, Dyers, Launderers

We will take care of all your cleaning—dry cleaning, the best fabrics and laundering your collars to doing up the family wash.

OUR CARPET CLEANING DEPARTMENT

deserves a trial order from you. The kind of service you want at the right price.
CALL MAIN 3060
86-92 South 10th Street

HARTMAN'S MILLINERY

HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
AT REASONABLE PRICES
80 South 10th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
T. S. Auto 5702 WM. E. DORAN, Prop.

INCREASED RAILROAD FARES

May at Times

Be Offset by Using

THE SHEPARD COMPANY

MAIL ORDER SERVICE

Through this well-equipped department of the stores, merchandise may be obtained almost as readily as by the ordinary method of personal shopping, and at the same moderate prices.

EXPERT SHOPPERS

will select for you as carefully as you would yourself. Write or telephone for either information or merchandise. We are at your service.

SHEPARD

PROVIDENCE BOSTON

Buy a Piano of Known Make

PROVEN VALUE UNQUESTIONED QUALITY

J. & C. Fischer

The Chickering

Vose & Sons

Haines Bros.

Marshall & Wendell

We have a Gradual Payment Plan which is reasonable and eminently fair

OUTLET

PROVIDENCE

E. M. SULLIVAN

CORSETS READYMADE AND REMODELED

Kingsley Building, 334 Westminster Street Tel. Union 2297

WALK-OVER SHOES

For Women and Men

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP

280 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROVIDENCE

SULLIVAN COMPANY

150 WESTMINSTER STREET
FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY
For Men and Women
BANKERS' SHOES
FOR MEN
V. S. FENNER, President

Buy Peirce Shoes and Hosiery

If You Want the Best Moderately Priced

THOS. F. PEIRCE & SON

Corbin Quality Hardware

Leads in mechanical excellence and artistic value.
Let us quote on your hardware needs.

Becher & Loomis Hardware Co.

85-91 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

GARDEN TOOLS AND SEEDS

Central Square Hardware Co.

609 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
On the right side of the street.

Groceries and Provisions

CHARLES H. FOSGATE
1875 Massachusetts Ave., North Cambridge
Telephone 870

LEWANDOS

CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Summer Needs

Vacation necessities for every member of the family.

BATHING SUITS,
RUBBER CAPS,
SHOES,
SPORT SWEATERS,
SPORT DRESSES,
CANOE PILLOWS,
SPORT HATS,
and everything in
Summer Apparel.

HERPOLSHEIMER CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.Friedman-Spring
A Good Store Is Not Necessarily
a Store of Higher Prices

Refined and courteous service, helpful
recommendations, carefully appointed depar-
tments; spacious aisles, etc., do not cost any-
thing; as a matter of fact they make for
better efficiency, quicker sales, hence they
reduce the expense of operation, and thus
enable us to sell for lower prices.

Khaki Yarn

Fancy Linens
Art Needlework
HANDKERCHIEFS
TURTLENECKS, WAIST CLOTHS
TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS

Wurzburger's Linen Store

WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION OF
OUR LINE OFWomen's Sweaters, Felt Hats and
Driving GlovesCARR-HUTCHINS-
ANDERSON COMPANYKODAK SUPPLIES, PICTURE
FRAMING AND ART GOODS

The CAMERA SHOP, Inc.

38 Monroe Avenue, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Mrs. Diamond's School of Dressmaking
and Custom Shop

Oakes and Division Avenues Phone 1516



Invites your considera-
tion of its splendid stocks
of Merchandise, Apparel
and Millinery.

Quality
and Style
FOR MEN

Mackenzie-Bostock-Monroe

51 Monroe Avenue
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

BERTCH MARKET
We have
YOUR TABLE COMPLETE
\$45-555 Monroe Avenue

Chicago Packing House Markets

PRICE-SERVICE-QUALITY

W. T. PETTY CO.

182 Division and 1220 Madison Aves.

Miss Teal

Confectionery,
Soda Fountain
Service, Light and
Table d'Hôte
Luncheons.

National City Bank Building

Cody Hotel Cafeteria

Entrance 10 West Fulton St. or through
Cody Hotel Lobby

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

SWEET'S CANDY SHOP

TABLE D'HÔTE AND LIGHT LUNCHEONS

112 E. Fulton Street

THE YUBIE GIFT SHOP

BLANCHI M. UTLEY

Unique designs in hand-embroidered jewelry.

384 Main Bldg. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

WYOMING PARK

REAL ESTATE

S. H. WILSON & CO.



Grand
Rapids'
FOREMOST
STORE

Paul Steketee & Sons
Nemo Corsets

Properly selected and adjusted assure
the prime requisites of "style," com-
fort and correct poise. Models for
every type of figure, from slim to
extra stout at

Wurzburger's

ENGRAVED STATIONERY

Invitations Announcements

EDIPHONES

Everything for the Office

THE TISCH-HINE CO.

Pearl Street, near the Bridge,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Herkner's

WESTERN MICHIGAN

LEADING JEWELERS

114 Monroe Ave. 121 Ottawa Ave.

McCurdy's

UNDERWEAR & HOSIERY

"HURRY TO McCURDY" 67 Div. Avenue So.

HOUSEMAN & JONES

FINE CUSTOM TAILORING

HART SCHAFFNER & MARK

WORLD'S FAMOUS CLOTHES

LEWIS ELECTRIC CO.

The Motor Firm

INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION WORK

Pianos, Player-Pianos, Victrolas

THE HERRICK PIANO CO.

New location—35 Iowa Avenue, N. W.

N. G. BASHARA

THE QUALITY GROCER

158-160 E. Fulton Street

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

ROBERTSON

Furs and Fur Remodeling

301 South Burdick Street

VERNON R. McFEE

MEN'S WEAR

ELECTRIC DRY CLEANING

Ottawa Y. M. C. A.

"THE PARIS"

For First-Class Cleaning

222 W. Main Street Phone 157

Bell Shoe Store

FOOT FITTERS

1. JENKINS 124 E. Main Street

BENTLEY SHOE CO.

110 E. MAIN

FURNISHERS OF FOOT COMFORT

E. W. HERRICK, Manager

SHOES AND HOSIERY

G. R. Kinney Company

811 NORTH BURDICK STREET

KEYER BROS.

SOFT WATER LAUNDRY

Phone 482

BRYANT'S BAKERY—own pies, rolls, bread,

cookies, home-made cake, all have the real

"home-made flavor." Telephone 4000. 304 W.

Main.

S. O. BENNETT

SPOT CASH GROCER

220 N. Burdick St.

J. E. VAN BOUHOVE, high grade groceries.

We carry the Kalamazoo Jam, Kalamazoo Pro-

ducts, 614 W. West St. Phone 240.

DE BOLT'S—Try our Candies, Ice Cream and

Fountain Luncheon. All our own make. Tele-

phone 624

RIDDLE'S MEAT SHOP

Pay Cash, Carry and Have 20% on Your Meats

114 South Burdick Street

LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE

309 So. Burdick Street

Exclusive Shop for Ladies' Suits, Coats,

Dresses, Waists, Popular Prices.

J. R. Jones' Sons & Co.

DEPARTMENT STORE

The Satisfactory Store for Quality

and Service

GILMORE BROS.

Complete stocks of medium and high-grade

merchandise. Test them with trial order.

JEWELRY

DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE

N. C. TALL CO., 118 W. Main St.

Building, Shelf and

Heavy

HARDWARE

Silver, Cut Glass, Cutlery, Auto Accessories,

Bicycle Supplies.

THE EDWARDS & CHAMBERLIN BROS. CO.

BACON'S TEMPLE GARAGE

Day and Night Service

Tel. 3185-F 2 318-317 North Rose St.

See us for all kinds of

Wall Paper and Decorating

BOYCE, 115 Portage

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

PRINTING, DEVELOPING, ENLARGING

101 E. Main, 113 So. Burdick—W. W. BRIGGS

Furniture, Lamps and Novelties

E. L. TAPLE

4th Floor, Gilmore Bros.

NEIFERT STUDIO

Commercial and Portrait Photography

308 Bank Bldg. Phone 2005, Kalamazoo, Mich.

CUTHBERT BATTERY SHOP

215 N. ROSE STREET

J. D. PLATING—Electrical wiring of all

kinds; estimates given on all classes of work.

118 Simpson St. Phone 1708

SAGINAW, MICH.

Whether it's Regular Mer-

chandise or Sales Merchandise.

We always aim to give you something that

will measure up to your ideas of satisfaction.

THE M-W-TANNER CO.

SAGINAW, MICH.

OWENS'

WALK-OVER

BOOT SHOP

"The Shop Ahead"

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

American State Bank

4 per cent interest paid on Savings

and Certificates

RESOURCES OVER \$2,500,000.00

CORRESPONDENCE CARDS

and Stationery

Engraved Calling Cards

THE H. B. ARNOLD COMPANY

129 North Franklin Street, Saginaw

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY IN EVERY

DEPARTMENT

Ladies All Silk Hose, Specially value

\$1.00 per pair.

WILLIAM C. WIECHMANN

RICHTER-GOWNS

215 E. GRANGER ST.

ROBERTSON'S

LAUNDRY

Phone 70

FRANK W. PERRY

HIGH GRADE GROCERIES

284 Sheridan Avenue Both Phones

A. E. JOCHEN—Shoes

214 GENESEE AVENUE

BATTLE CREEK

R.J. Bolster

Refined Millinery

SECOND FLOOR

40-42 West Main St., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Corset Shop

A full line of up-to-date Corsets, Front and

Back Laced, Brassieres, and other Accessories.

Fitting a Specialty NO. 5 ARCADE

McCOY JEWELRY CO.

Battle Creek's Popular Priced

Jewelers and Opticians

Ward Building

30 North Jefferson, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

B. W. KRIBS

Florist

41 NORTH JEFFERSON AVENUE—Both Phones

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.

PETERSEN & SHOENING

COMPANY

Everything for the Home.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

A. J. DISERENS & CO.

FLORISTS

300 S. 3RD ST., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

DENVER, COLO.

White Footwear



—Announcing the Arrival of a
New Shipment of Women's
White Pumps

at \$4.00 and \$5.00

Two styles of fine white Sea
Island canvas—one style with low
heel and one style with Louis
heel at \$4.00.

A fine white Reinskin pump, a
very dressy style, at \$5.00.

The Joslin Dry Goods Co.
DENVER, COLORADO

Hedgcock and Jones
The Specialty Store of the West
LINENS - LACES - NOVELTIES
719-167 ST DENVER

THE
A. T. Lewis & Son
Dry Goods Co.
DENVER

A store where no transaction

is complete until the

customer is satisfied.

GOODHEART'S

BROADWAYLAUNDRY

"We return all but the dirt"

380 South Broadway Phone South 108

THE SANITARY CLEANING SHOPS, 11 E.

Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo.; suits and dresses

thoroughly cleaned and pressed; satisfaction

guaranteed. Tel. Main 6756, or Parcel Post.

The GIGANTIC Cleaners and Tailors

Men's Suits Cleaned and Pressed—\$1.00

700 E. Colfax, DENVER. Tel. York 490-5594.

The Small Bros. Plumbing Co.

Special attention given to repair work

PHONE MAIN 1109

1955-57 Walton Street, Denver, Colo.

THE UNION PRINTING AND

PUBLISHING COMPANY

Quality Service. Printers and Publishers.

1529-31 Champa St. Phone Main 5455.

TURNER PRINTING COMPANY

PRINTERS, BINDERS AND STATIONERS

1487 Glenarm Place Tel. Cha. 6912

THE DIETZ BOOKBINDING CO.

RULING, BINDING AND

LOOSE LEAF DEVICES

1533 Champa St., DENVER. Phone M-3034.

L. F. EPPICH

REAL ESTATE—ESTATES MANAGED

Ideal Building DENVER

DES MOINES, IA.

Younker Bros'

Mid-Summer Sales

Are Now in Progress in All Sections of the Store

HOOD'S

Four Reliable West End Groceries

Where Food Qualities Are Distinct and Prices

North Wall.

THE GREENWOOD HOOD GRO. CO.

48 and Grand Ave. 2021 University Ave.

HOOD GROC. CO. J. E. HOOD

904 42 St. 2400 Univ. Ave.

D. 4500 D. 400

Our Aim is to Please You

U. S. Food Administration License No. G. 27072

The Fulton Market

QUALITY PRICE SERVICE

413 SIXTH AVENUE

4 Phones, Walnut 2903. Prompt Delivery.

High Grade Groceries

and Meats

Low Prices—Good Service

Phone Drake 100. 1301-1303 Forest Avenue

BARNES

CAFETERIA

608-610 Locust Street

DES MOINES, IOWA

"Ideal" and "Domestic

Science" Fireless Cookers

Sold by DAVIDSON'S

EAST TERMS LARGEST STOCK

412-418 WALNUT STREET

PRINTING—Designing—Engraving—

Copper-plate and steel die embossing.

THE HOMESTEAD CO., Des Moines, Ia.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Hallett's

308 2ND AVE. PALACE THEATER BLDG.

EMERY'S

511 Second Avenue Phone 3250

Fruits, Vegetables and

Food Specialties.

SHOES

JAS. A. RYDER, 208 2d Avenue

LUDY & TAYLOR CO.

RELIABLE JEWELRY 215 So. 2nd St.

CROZER

FLORIST

227 Montrose Building

Ye Gyfte Shoppe at

H

EDUCATIONAL

SCOTTISH LABOR COLLEGE FORMED

Support and Assistance of Trade Unionists Given With Object of Providing Purely Partisan Instruction in the Classes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—Keen students of social questions are anxiously watching developments in the internal affairs of Great Britain. On all hands it is admitted that there must be far-reaching changes, but what these will be no one dares prophesy. This much is certain, however, that the future relations between capital and labor are in the melting pot. It is no exaggeration to say that the war has wrought a revolution in the industrial affairs of the nation.

All sorts of preparations are being made for the future, government departments working in conjunction with the manufacturers. Every effort is being made to equip British industry better for the future contests in the world market, and altogether there is being planned a closer cooperation between the state and trade than has hitherto existed.

In internal affairs a Ministry of Reconstruction has been created, and among other important functions, it is charged with preparations for the absorption of the men demobilized from the army and munition works on the declaration of peace. An important department of the Board of Trade, dealing with unemployment insurance and the administration of employment exchanges, has been formed into a Ministry of Labor, with extended powers of dealing with labor disputes, and the creation of joint industrial committees of employers and employees.

Education is to be overhauled, and two bills dealing with education are at present before Parliament. The war has seemingly convinced those who have hitherto grudged every penny spent on education and have made each effort toward improvement an excuse for a shameful display of religious bickerings, that after all education may be a paying investment. The more enlightened among the employing class perceive that an indifferently educated working class is no match for the producers of other nations, particularly the German nation, where more attention is paid to secondary and technical education. It is, therefore, likely that there will be a more enlightened policy pursued with regard to the educational system, if not for the sake of culture, at any rate for the sake of trade.

Outside the realm of politics, notable changes are taking place in industry. Indeed, it may be said that these developments and the apprehensions concerning them are the causes of the great activity politically. There has been a more or less rapid consolidation of industrial, distributive and banking interests. Industrial plants are being remodeled. Improved machinery, better organization, new methods, including a more systematic division of labor are being introduced partly through the compulsion of war necessities. The conservative methods of the old school of British manufacturers are now entirely discredited. Side by side with these changes there has been going on a remodeling and strengthening of the forces of capital as represented on employers' associations and federations.

While these changes have been going on, involving as they do, an immense strengthening of capital's position, labor has not been entirely idle. Industrially, many consolidations have been accomplished in the trade union movement, principally in the engineering and metal trades, but also to some extent in the building trade. In the engineering and metal trades particularly, there has been an enormous increase in membership and funds.

On the political side of the labor movement, the recent changes in the constitution and organization of the Labor Party is the most noticeable feature of working-class activities. Labor is to make a bold bid for power and is challenging all that underlies the plans for the future of the government and the manufacturers. In every constituency where the industrial workers are numerically strong, candidates are being selected, and at least 400 labor candidates will contest the next election against the nominees of all other parties.

The significance of this bid for power can best be presented by quoting the declared object of the party in full: "To secure to the producers by hand and brain the full fruits of their industry, and the most equitable distribution thereof that may be possible upon the basis of the common ownership of the means of production, and the best obtainable system of popular administration and control of each industry and service." In a report on reconstruction issued by the party, entitled "Labor and the New Social Order," it is declared that "the Labor Party insists on democratic industry as well as in government. It demands the progressive elimination from the control of industry of the private capitalist, individual and joint stock."

This is a far-reaching program. It means nothing less, in effect than socialism, a state of society in which the hitherto propertyless become the directing and controlling force. It will be readily realized, and by none more than by the most enthusiastic labor man, that for the struggle involved in the attainment of such an objective education of the masses is a prime necessity. But labor has a very definite attitude toward social, political and economic problems, and by no means excellent may be the elementary and secondary education provided in

the schools, labor's standpoint on these subjects will not be taught. In the state schools and the universities the standpoint of the orthodox will be impressed on the students.

The ordinary educational institutions being naturally biased regarding labor ideals, as it feels, labor must face the problem of educating the masses of workmen and women in its own standpoint on social and political questions, and it must do so in a more systematic manner than by the issue of periodical literature and cheap pamphlets, however excellent they may be. This problem is not new to democratic movements. The early trade union movement, the Chartist movement, and the early cooperative movement had to face it. In the modern labor movement the problem is being attacked by the establishment of labor colleges, where not only are students who devote the whole of their time to study for longer or shorter periods, trained for their work in the industrial and political field, but under the guidance of the colleges, and assisted by tutors trained there, classes for adults are formed where systematic courses are given to those who can only give their scanty leisure to study.

This form of working-class activity may be said to date from the starting of Ruskin College at Oxford by two labor gentlemen—Mr. W. Vrooman and Dr. C. E. B. Rusk. It was started as a school for "social workers," but it was not long ere the influence of Oxford had such an effect on the teaching at Ruskin that a number of the trade unionist students revolted on the ground that these influences were creating an atmosphere in the college entirely at variance with the sturdy independence of labor in politics and industry. The result of this revolt was the formation of the Central Labor College for the purpose of teaching the social sciences—sociology, history, economics, from the labor point of view. For seven years this college had a very difficult time, until it was taken over by the South Wales Miners Federation and the National Union of Railwaymen.

The difficulties created by the war have led to the closing of both the Ruskin and the Central Labor College meantime. Nevertheless, enthusiastic supporters and former pupils of the Central Labor College have organized classes, particularly in the mining areas of Northumberland, Durham and South Wales. In South Wales 3000 students attended 50 evening classes during last winter.

Influenced, no doubt, by the example of the Central Labor College, and certainly in entire sympathy with its aims, a group of students, members of a class in industrial history and economics conducted in Glasgow, conceived the idea of establishing a college in Scotland, similar to the Central Labor College in England.

In 1916 a conference was called of delegates from trade unions, cooperative societies, labor parties and Socialist societies. Delegates to the number of 471, representing 262 organizations and branches of organizations, attended, and unanimously decided in favor of establishing a Scottish labor college and appointed a provisional committee to make the necessary preliminary arrangements to the extent of drafting a constitution and curriculum to be submitted to a further conference. The committee immediately set to work, prepared a constitution and curriculum, but had to postpone calling another conference for a time owing to the extreme labor unrest and the repressive measures of the government, resulting in the deportation and imprisonment of many of the more active spirits in the trade union and labor movements. The next conference was held in March of this year, when the draft constitution and curriculum were adopted and authority given the provisional committee to approach the various working class organizations for the necessary financial support. The appeal is to be supported by the executive authority of the trade union movement in Scotland, and the parliamentary committee of the trade union congress.

Meanwhile, the supporters and promoters of the college have been busy organizing classes for workmen. During the winter of 1917-18, 19 classes were formed, with a total enrollment of 1500 students. 20 other classes were organized in cooperation with the college committee by the Plebs League, a propagandist educational organization. These classes had an enrollment of not less than 1000, making a total enrollment of 2500, and an average attendance of 80 per cent. The largest class had a total enrollment of 540 students and sold £60 worth of literature during the session. These results could have been far exceeded but for war conditions, it being found impossible to supply sufficient tutors to meet the demand for classes. Some of the classes were attached to particular trades, others to certain works, but for the most part the classes were open to all comers and classes were also formed to suit men working on the night shift. In addition to the above, many sturdy circles met at meal-times in the workshops. College committee is now proceeding with a plan for establishing a complete network of tutorial classes, study circles, and correspondence classes to cover the whole of Scotland, and is receiving the support and assistance of over 50 local trades councils. The college will, therefore, consist of day classes where students will, for longer or shorter periods, devote all their time to study, and evening classes, study circles and correspondence classes, where thousands of students will devote a part of their leisure to a course of training and enlightenment.

The constitution declares the object of the college to be the training of men and women in such subjects and on such lines as shall equip them for trade union and political activities in the interest of the working class. The

curriculum of the college comprises economics, general and industrial history; history, structure and problems of trade unionism; history, structure and problems of the cooperative movement; political science, arithmetic, algebra and statistics, trade union law, English literature, composition and public speaking; and business methods applied to trade union administration.

For the day classes there will be three terms per annum of three months each, and the fees per term will be £5. In time the day classes will turn out men and women who, when they return to their homes and to the workshop, will act as guides and tutors to those unable to take up more systematic courses. In the meantime, many capable lecturers and members of the teaching profession, a number of whom are university graduates, have volunteered for tuition work, and it is certain that all records will go by the board during the coming winter.

The college will be frankly partisan in its teaching, but this does not and will not prevent its tutors and lecturers from introducing to the students the best authorities on all the subjects in its curriculum. In history and economics its students will be taught to avoid the apologetics and ascertain the facts, and then interpret the facts in the light of working-class experience.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—At the annual meeting of the New Zealand Educational Institute, a note made by the senior inspector of schools for the Wellington district (Mr. F. H. Bakewell). He said he could see no good whatever in elaborately training teachers to do certain work, and then denying them not only the material and the accommodation, but also an opportunity for carrying on the work. He derided a system which prescribed the limitation of classes in handwork to 24, and permitted classes of 70 in the equally important subject of English.

Declaring that too little was ordinarily done to test the intelligence of the child, Mr. Bakewell gave as an exception the case of a French expert who set the children to ball out a tank into which water was all the time running from a tap. The more intelligent ones soon realized that it was no good balling while the water kept pouring in, and promptly turned off the tap. Others took longer and longer time to realize this necessity, and some never realized it at all. Amidst laughter, he added that there were a good many educational ballers; he had been balling for many years, and like many of the teachers, during the past year he had been balling for dear life! It was not, however, that they did not see the necessity for turning off the tap. The trouble was that they were neither tall enough to reach it, nor strong enough to turn it off. It needed a body like the Institute, whose members, having the true interests of education at heart, and bold enough to do what they said, could point out essential reforms and so lead public opinion that the tap would be reached and would be turned off.

In an interesting article on Græco-Roman education printed in the Educational News for April 26, reference is made to the teaching of Roman boys as far back as the Third Century, B. C. The greater part of education, probably in most instances the whole of it, was then given in the home. It was in the home that the children got their training in right conduct (virtus) and the sense of social obligation (pietas). Their teachers were the father and the mother, the mother being primarily responsible for the education, the general upbringing, especially on the physical side, the father for the doctrine, the intellectual education.

In their general character the lessons the boy got from his father resembled the staple tasks of Spartan and early Jewish education. In addition to instruction in reading and the physical training needed for a soldier's life, they included a study of the "law"—that is, the Laws of the Twelve Tables, codified in 450 B. C.—which every boy from an early date had to learn to chant as he chanted the rude, warlike lays in praise of his ancestors, and which continued to be a fundamental part of Roman education till the First Century B. C. They included also a study of national history and customs such as is common among all peoples who have risen to a consciousness of their own worth.

The practical character of Roman education before 250 B. C. was even more marked in the case of boys approaching manhood. "Among our ancestors," Pliny the Younger (b. 62 A. D.) tells us, "instruction was as much a matter of the eye as of the ear. By watching their elders the young people learned what they would soon be doing themselves, and what they in turn would show their successors" (Epistles viii. 14). The main concerns of a Roman of good family were war and politics, and no thought was given to any form of knowledge which did not bear directly on the business of life. The book on the education of children, written by Cato as a counterblast to the new Greek learning, dealt only with the practical arts of oratory, medicine, farming, war and jurisprudence. The good citizen, in his judgment, had no need for any knowledge outside these.

The United States Bureau of Education and the National Kindergarten Association are cooperating in a movement to add kindergartens to all primary schools in the country, and the campaign is exceptionally vigorous in California and in Texas. Women's organizations with a national constitution also are cooperating.

CLASSICAL STUDY FINDS ADVOCATES

Inaugural Addresses of Two New College Presidents Reveal Them Committed to Humanistic, not Utilitarian Type

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Inaugural by two presidents of colleges—Bowdoin and Smith—given last week, together with recent utterances of President Lowell of Harvard, Professor Barrett McCall of Massachusetts seem to point cumulatively to New England's taking a rather conservative attitude on two issues now dividing educators. Amherst College under its new president and Williams College had previously let it be known that they were committed to education of the humanistic and cultural type, and not the utilitarian and vocational sort; and the expectation was that Bowdoin, in selecting her new president to follow William De Witt Hyde, would see that the same ideal was conserved. The fact, as disclosed in President Sills' inaugural, confirms the expectation. He says, "Our aim is not vocational; our goal is not efficiency. We hold that the real object of education is to make men free intellectually and spiritually, to develop the resourceful mind in a strong Christian character."

Opinion was more divided as to what Smith's new leader would affirm as his policy. To be sure, he was a humanist scholar himself and not likely to go over to the bread-and-butter cohorts. But on the other hand, he was in charge of a woman's college, where the pressure is strong just at this time for a more practical sort of education adapted to a new woman's world that will follow the war. Vassar of the older eastern colleges for women already has made concessions to the demand. The coeducational state universities of the Middle West and West long ago gave their women the chance that it is now claimed all women should have for "education" as between culture and utility. What, it has been asked, do Smith, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke and Radcliffe propose to do? President Neilson replies: "In general the college of the type to which Smith belongs will continue to be properly engaged in developing personality and in providing the background and intellectual aptitude rather than the technical equipment of the expert."

The significance of the words of Professor Wendell at Harvard's Phi Beta Kappa assembly was not so much because of their bearing on the issue between the humanistic and the utilitarian camps, as in the assertion that a malign influence emanating from German universities as to what scholarship is and how proved to the world, had lost all its power hereafter not only for Harvard but for the American academic world, and that with it also has been brought low the fetish of the Doctor's degree based on meticulous study of insignificant details of knowledge. He affirmed the need of a restoration of a sense of perspective in the world of scholarship, and an enforcement upon all students of a broad basis of knowledge serviceable for all human needs, rather than further toleration of a premature concentration upon a vocational end.

Governor McCall, who is a Dartmouth College man with more than the ordinary political leader's interest in and knowledge of literature, history, political science and like studies, struck much the same note in the baccalaureate address which he gave a fortnight ago to a North Carolina academic audience at Trinity College. His alma mater, under President Hopkins, is inclining to swing away somewhat from the older type of education and to adjust her courses and methods to the training of business men. But the Governor is loyal to the theories that ruled in the days of Webster and Choate and the more remote great presidency of William J. Tucker. He wants Dartmouth to continue to send forth most of her sons with some background of philosophy, history, literature and social science against which to place contemporary demands in politics, international intercourse, industrial readjustment and commercial rivalry.

President Lowell's utterance was in line with the history of the university since the war opened. He and the Corporation and the Overseers intend to continue to dedicate all the men and property and talent of the University for national uses that are feasible with retention of the life of the institution as an academic and cultural center. But they do not intend to go to the extreme of formally making the university over into a military school, or forcing the process of voluntary enlistment of young men below the draft age. The latter are to be urged to study as long as they can; and the university is not to grind up its seed corn of aspiring youth, unless it is absolutely necessary to do so.

This is a more conservative attitude than Yale or Princeton have taken. It is not difficult to assert and execute under the circumstances; but it has the support of the federal bureau of education, of Secretary Baker and the President. A reduction of the draft age to 18 years, would, of course, substantially change the outlook and the university's duty.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The four days session of the National League of Women Workers at Wellesley College this week is an act of comity on

the part of educators toward hand-workers that has but few, if any, precedents, and is a fine sign of the times.

Wisconsin University has had on its faculty since September, 1915, Robert S. Iverscray, the son of the chief justice of Belgium. He has been teaching French. Having fully recuperated from experiences undergone in the first days of the war he is reporting back home for active service.

Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., as a war measure, has cut its course to three years without curtailing the quality or volume of instruction to be given; and this by shortening the vacations and by other intensive measures.

The Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs has recently awarded five loan and 53 gift scholarships open to Alabama students in 27 universities, colleges, private schools, conservatories of music and business colleges of the states of Alabama, Georgia, Virginia and Tennessee. This is an act of much significance indicating a new source of revenue for educational institutions as they endeavor to incite higher standards of achievement.

The Conference on the Place of the Classics in War-Modified Education, to be held in connection with the annual meeting of the National Education Association in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 2, has for its leader, Prof. Andrew W. West of Princeton, long the most conspicuous American opponent of the utilitarian theory of education.

Massachusetts is planning in a humble but conclusive sort of way to meet the shortage-in-fuel problem next winter. The commissioner of education, the deputy chief of district police, experts in heating and representatives of school engineers and janitors all cooperating, there is to be a systematic drive at fuel consumption reduction by putting all school janitors at school during the summer and autumn, teaching them up-to-date, economical methods of "stoking and firing." Architects and experts also are to advise as to ways of providing fresh air without trying to heat all out doors.

Study of Spanish in the schools and colleges of the nation in 1910 practically amounted to nothing. In 1915 it had risen to about 2 per cent, and with the present reaction against German and the formal orders to substitute Spanish it will rapidly mount. There are persons who intimate that study of Russian might well be introduced, especially if the United States is to have specially close relations with the Socialist Republic of the future. At the present time in only 10 of the 500 colleges and universities is it taught, and then only as an elective. Quite different is the record for the English and Scottish universities since the war opened, and even in the evening and continuation schools it is being taught to young Scots and Englishmen.

Cleveland, O., which in some respects is leading the country in educational statesmanship applied to the publicly supported schools of the city, has, with the championship of Superintendent Spaulding, recently formed an educational council for advisory purposes, on which he may and will call for aid in settling all questions pertaining to the schools. The 26 members will include principals and teachers elected by the grades ranging from the kindergartens to the normal schools.

Recently enacted legislation in New York State is aimed at adult illiteracy and is planned to make attendance on rural as well as urban night schools compulsory.

Through the mediation of the Chamber of Commerce more than 50 of the men and women teachers of the schools of Springfield, Mass., have been induced to register for various forms of labor in local manufacturing during the summer, instead of going inland or to the sea for the customary vacation outing. The plan, as worked out in Springfield and in other communities, does two things, it meets the economic needs of the employers and the nation and also brings the teachers' incomes somewhat nearer the war-cost of living.

The historic and renowned Penn Charter School of Philadelphia, still under control of the Friends, is leading in a fight against secret societies as an approved part of life in private secondary schools and among young people.

JOURNALISM SCHOOL URGED IN ARGENTINA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The directorate of the National Association of Teachers has sent a report to the School of Philosophy and Letters urging the establishment of a school of journalism, to be modeled on the lines of the schools of journalism of the United States.

The report reviews the progress that has been made by schools of journalism in the United States and France, and says: "In Buenos Aires journalism has made notable progress, but the association believes that the hour has arrived when a course should be offered which would embrace theory and practice, and so enable young people who desire to devote themselves to journalism to better fit themselves for that profession."

"In Paris, in the School of Free Studies, there is a course of journalism which for many years has been directed by M. Cornells, one of the editors of Le Figaro and Le Matin. In the United States the highest

importance is shown the study of journalism as an element of culture. The progressive citizen, Joseph Pulitzer, owner of the two great newspapers, the New York World and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, donated \$2,000,000 for the creation of a chair of journalism in Columbia University.

"Many colleges and universities in the United States are teaching journalism."

The courses recommended are Spanish and Spanish literature, Argentine history, modern and contemporary history, politics, political economy and finance, especially as regards budgets and taxation; sociology, psychology, constitution and administration of the state.

Practice would include the collecting of news, reporting, editing of news, management, editorial direction, history and fundamentals of journalism, illustrating, ethics of journalism, advertising and publicity and journalistic jurisprudence.

The proposed course would include as laboratory work service in the branches of a modern newspaper, from the reporters' room, through the editorial and business offices, down to the press rooms.

PLACE OF SOCIAL SERVICE IN SCHOOL

President of University of Washington Points Out Need of Active Work in Combating Growing Class Consciousness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

OAKLAND, Cal.—Asserting that the war, with its exposure of "American social disintegration and industrial half-efficiency," had proved "the failure of the United States as a melting pot," arraigning American teachers as in a great measure blamable for this failure, and declaring that the public schools must loyally accept far wider opportunities and responsibilities if it is to be rectified, Dr. Henry Suzualo, president of the University of Washington, at Seattle, and chairman of the Washington State Council of Defense, stirred a great audience at the California Teachers' Association in the Oakland Auditorium with his demand for a "national self-examination and educational readjustment" which shall "put the public school on the firing lines of social service, make it effective in bridging the chasm between labor and capital, and save the country from the curse of class consciousness and caste."

"This service the schools can render," said President Suzualo, "only by faithfully teaching the elements of social and economical science and the meaning of American democracy to their pupils even in the elementary grades." It was a service, he said, from which many educators had shrunk, saying that these subjects must be left to the high schools and colleges; they could not be made simple enough for elementary pupils in the grammar grades.

"Just so we were told a few years ago," by these same hard-shell conservatives, that we could not teach natural science in the grammar schools. But we have found that it was quite possible, as well as necessary, to present the important elements of physical science, under the name of 'nature study,' in so simple a form that even quite young pupils can profit by them. In the same manner we must teach social science in the elementary schools, if we are to stamp out class distinctions and class hatreds and develop loyalty to our country among the 'lost Americans,' the alien population that is hostile to the United States because we have failed to make them over into Americans at heart. We need not call this study political economy or sociology; call it 'civics' or what you will, but teach it you must. For the great world problems that embarrass this and every other industrial nation are being solved, not by men from the colleges or even from the grammar schools, but by men who get an average of less than six years of schooling. These men must either learn the fundamental truths of social justice and national loyalty in the elementary schools, or imbibe lessons of class hatred from ill-adjusted industrial conditions and the prejudiced teaching of agitators in later years."

"It is only through the schools that we can preserve true democracy from the growing spirit of class internationalism which preaches that its ows to other men of their class at a distance greater loyalty than they owe to their own country and all their neighbors. It is only the schools that can apply the ethics of the family, the fine loyalties of family life, to the wider and vaguer relations of the mass. The war has shown that the true internationalism of the world will be built upon the strong nations, incorporating the strength of the spiritualized family, and able to enforce such ideals of humanity as the United States has illustrated in its dealings with China, its service to the Philippines and Cuba, its protection of Latin-America through the Monroe Doctrine. Until the children of our alien population learn this lesson, we shall be confronted with the dangerous issue, whether our America shall be one America without class distinctions or two Americas with class divisions and class warfare."

"Too many of our American teachers have been deceived by the talk of the pacifists. Any idealism is futile that fails to keep its feet on the ground. For we—America and her allies—are not fighting primarily for peace, but for character, the by-product of which shall be peace."

"In Paris, in the School of Free Studies, there is a course of journalism which for many years has been directed by M. Cornells, one of the editors of Le Figaro and Le Matin. In the United States the highest

AN EDUCATIONAL CAUSERIE

The mistresses were all in the Common Room waiting for a teachers' meeting. The Enthusiast was leaning up against the mantelpiece facing the others who were gathered in a sort of irregular semicircle round the empty grate.

"Did you ever stop to think of the amazing number of insane conversations that are carried on in a single day?" she asked, addressing every one in general. "Most of us are like Gratiano, we say 'an infinite deal of nothing.'"

"Not quite so wittily though," protested the English Mistress, who was hoping they might be spared a serious discussion. "This morning in the tram," the Enthusiast went on, "there was a woman just in front of me who told her friend an amazingly long story all about Aunt Eliza's attempt to plant potatoes, how they both felt, what the potato felt, what they both thought, what she said to Aunt Eliza, and what Aunt Eliza said to her—which was a good deal. Then a stranger took the friend's place and the two of them were soon chatting. Think of it! out came the whole story again, word for word the same."

"At least give her the credit for accuracy then," muttered the Classics Mistress, who refused to be impressed. "I give her credit for nothing," came the quick answer. "Exaggerations might at least have been entertaining but this was hopelessly dull. Now why don't we teach people how to talk?" She looked round for encouragement, but only jeers and derisive groans greeted the remark.

"Do you want to Prussianize us," complained the Classics Mistress, "and crush out the last spark of spontaneity and individuality? Imagine the torture of a conversation according to rule."

"Touchstone would have made an excellent instructor," laughed the English Mistress, "with his Retort Courteous, Quip Modest and Countercheck Quarrelsome."

"Why not try a correspondence course in conversation—I believe they send you lists of appropriate remarks for all occasions," said the French Mistress teasingly, and before the Enthusiast could break in, the Chemistry Mistress began.

"The whole joy of conversation is its unexpectedness," she said, "you may begin by discussing the pre-Raphaelites and wind up with the tadpoles you kept as a child."

"Think of all the entertaining people who tell you their life history in half an hour and imagine they're passing the time of day," added some one else.

"Like Mrs. Green," cried the Classics Mistress, "Evelyn Rynd put her in a book. Haven't you ever read it?" she cried looking round hopefully, and if any one had she was too kind to say so, so she went on happily. "This is how Mrs. Green talks to the photographer: 'So I see to 'im mild-like, 'where did you learn your business young man?' see I, 'an' you never ser much as harskin' me to look pleasein' nor nothin' reglar,' see I. 'You must know,' see I, 'an' I know 'ow things ought for to be done?' see I. Now you wouldn't have all the Mrs. Greens spoilt by reducing them to the dead level of mediocrity would you?" And she looked up appealingly.

"For every Mrs. Green there are a hundred Aunt Elizas," said the Enthusiast quickly before she could be interrupted again. "Besides, why do you all jump to the conclusion that because you learn to talk conversation immediately becomes mechanical and hackneyed? After all, musicians can learn to play and artists to paint without being utterly spoilt. If it ever entered our heads that conversation was an art we should insist on teaching everyone to talk."

"Teach them to think," interjected the French Mistress dryly, "then the conversation will take care of itself." "Not altogether," objected another Mistress, "lots of people look on conversation as relaxation and prefer the mild and soothing variety."

"I'm half inclined to agree with the Enthusiast," said the Maths Mistress, "at least you might make one rule—avoid talking about yourself and your immediate family."

"No, no," objected the English Mistress promptly. "The subject hardly counts at all—it's what you say about it. Some people can make an amusing story out of buying a postage stamp or blacking their boots."

"The real art of conversation lies in drawing out the other fellow," said the French Mistress in her authoritative way, "you meet hundreds of people who talk well themselves to one who can pilot a conversation along—keep every one interested and steer clear of the shallows of the canal and the rapids of well of heated argument."

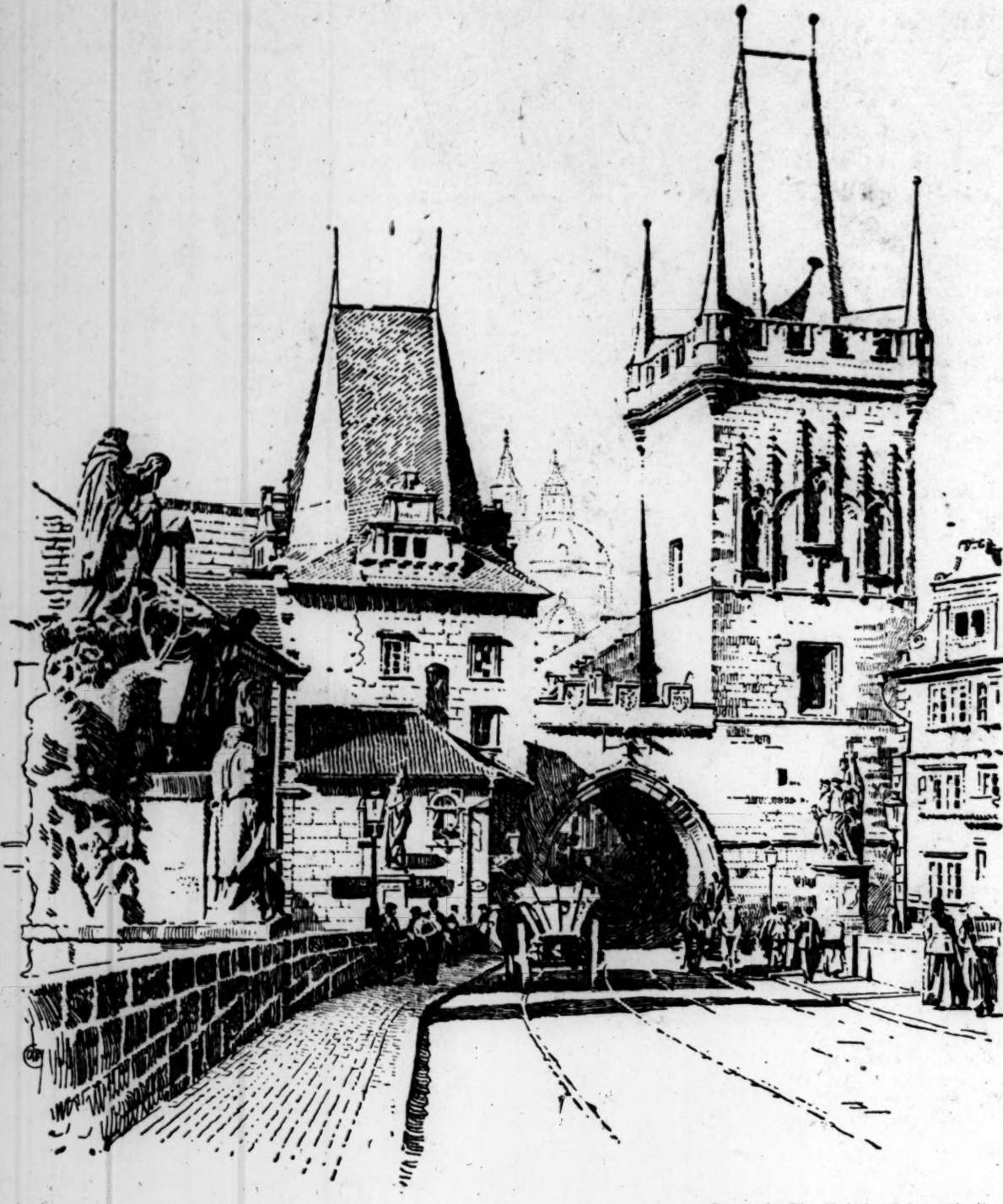
"That would be worth learning," said the Maths Mistress with a sigh, "because when the conversation is really interesting and you're bubbling over with things to say it's hard to get a word in edgeways." There was a chuckle from the corner. "I've thought of a lovely punishment that would exactly fit the crime for those of us who talk too much," said the Chemistry Mistress, "hide dictaphones about, and then make each one listen to all that she's said during the day! Do you think we could bear it? What would happen?" "I would convert you all to my opinion at once," laughed the Enthusiast, and then some one discovered that it was time for the meeting and they all fled out.

—U. V.

THE HOME FORUM

Mending Wall

Something there is that does not love a wall,
That sends the frozen-ground swell under it,
And spills the upper boulders in the sun;
And makes gaps that even two can pass abreast.
The gaps I mean,
No one has seen them made or heard them made,
But at spring mending-time we find them there.
I let my neighbor know beyond the hill;
And on a day we meet to walk the line
And set the wall between us once again.
We keep the wall between us as we go.
To each the boulders that have fallen to each,
And some are loaves and some are nearly balls.
We have to use a spell to make them balance:
"Stay where you are until our backs are turned!"
We wear our fingers rough with handling them.
Oh, just another kind of outdoor game,
One on a side. It comes to little more,
There where it is we do not need the wall:
He is all pine and I am apple-orchard.
My apple trees will never get across
And eat the cones under his pines, I tell him.
He only says, "Good fences make good neighbors."
Spring is the mischief in me, and I wonder
If I could put a notion in his head:
"Why do they make good neighbors?
Isn't it
Where there are cows? But here there are no cows.
Before I built a wall I'd ask to know
What I was walling in or walling out,
And to whom I was like to give offense.
Something there is that does not love a wall,
That wants it down." I could say
"Elves" to him,
But it's not elves exactly, and I'd rather
He said it for himself. I see him there
Bringing a stone grasped firmly by the top
In each hand, like an old-stone savage armed.
He moves in darkness as it seems to me,
Not of woods only and the shade of trees.
He will not go behind his father's saying,
And he likes having thought of it so well
He says again, "Good walls make good neighbors."
—Robert Frost.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Karlův Most at Prague

Count Lützow says that the famous Bridge of Prague, "as it is still called, though the official designation is the Charles Bridge, and there are now many others at Prague," is spoken of in old chronicles as being in a half-ruinous condition in the year 932. In the Twelfth Century, a new stone bridge was built by Queen Judith, consort of King Vladislav I, as a sort of propitiation to the Bohemian people, whom she had estranged.

The roofless entrance to the bridge, spanned by Gothic arches at front and back, is flanked by two towers, of different architecture and unequal age. The lower tower, of smooth masonry and with projecting cornice, is a remnant of Queen Judith's bridge; and the higher, with a turret at each corner, was begun in the second half of the Fourteenth Century, and not fully completed until the Sixteenth.

"Judith's bridge was begun in 1169, and finished in three years, an almost inconceivably short space of time. The completion of the bridge was greeted with great rejoicing by the Bohemians, who said that, excepting the bridge over the Danube at Regensburg, no such bridge had been built since the days of the Romans. In the winter of 1342 this bridge was destroyed by the floods, and for a time a temporary wooden bridge, partly founded on the remaining pillars of the stone bridge, alone connected the two parts of Prague. This naturally proved insufficient, particularly after Charles IV founded the new town of Prague. In 1357 the King undertook the building of the present bridge. The building was erected under the direction of Matthew of Arras and afterwards of Peter Parler and his son John. The work was often interrupted. . . . It was therefore only completed in 1503. "We first pass under the bridge tower of the old town, which is decorated with statues of the Bohemian patron saints and with the coats of arms of the countries that were formerly connected with Bohemia as well as that of the old town itself. The statues that now ornament the bridge formed no part of the original structure, as can be seen in ancient engravings. . . . There are now thirty statues of unequal value, fifteen on each side of the bridge. "At the eastern end is the monument to King Charles, erected in 1848, in commemoration of the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the University."

From a Car Window

Night from a railroad car window is a great, dark, soft thing,
Broken across with slashes of light.
—Carl Sandburg.

The Schoolhouse in the Valley

We who are Tiverton born, though false ambition may have ridden us to market, or the world's voice incited us to kindred clamoring, have a way of shutting our eyes, now and then, to present changes, and seeing things as they were once, as they are still, in a certain sleepy yet altogether individual corner of country life. And especially do we delight in one fine bit of mental tracery, etched carelessly, yet for all time, by the unerring stylus of youth: the outline of a little red schoolhouse, distinguished from the other similar structures within Tiverton bounds by "District No. Y" painted on a shingle, in primitive black letters, and nailed aloft over the door. Up to the very hollow which made its playground and weedy garden, the road was elm-bordered and lined with fair meadows, skirted in the background by shadowy pines, so soft that they did not even wave; they only seemed to breathe.

The treasures of the road! On either side the way was plumed and paved with beauties so rare that disheartened dwellers in city streets, we covetously con over in memory that roaming walk to school and home again. We know it now for what it was, a daily progress of delight. We see again the old watering

trough, in the mellow loveliness of gray lichen and greenest moss. Here beside the ditch, whence the water flowed, grew the pale forget-me-not and sticky, star-blossomed cleavers. A step farther, beyond the nook where the spring bubbled first, were the riches of the common roadway; and over the gray, lichen-bearded fence, the growth of stubby, upland pasture. Everywhere, in road and pasture, too, thronged milkweed, odorless haunt of the bee and of those frailest butterflies of the year, born of one family with drifting blossoms; and straightly tall, the solitary mullein, dust-covered, but crowned with a gold softer and more to be desired than the pride of kings. Perhaps the carriage folk from the outer world who sometimes penetrate Tiverton's leafy quiet, may wonder at the queer little inclosures of sticks and pebbles on many a bare, tree-shaded slope along the road. "Left there from some game!" they say to one another and drive on, satisfied. But these are no mere discarded playthings, dear ignorant travelers! They are tokens of the mimic earnest with which childhood is ever seeking to sober itself, and rushing unsummoned into the workaday fields, of an aimlessly frantic world. They are houses, and

the stone boundaries are walls. This tree stump is an armchair, this board a velvet sofa. Not more truly is "this thorn-bush, my thorn-bush; and this dog, my dog."

Across the road, at easy running distance from the schoolhouse at noon-time or recess, crawled the little river, with its inevitable "hole." . . . What eerie wonders lurked within the mirror of those shallow brown waters! . . . Wish-bugs, too, were there, skimming and darting. The peculiarity of a wish-bug is that he will bestow upon you your heart's desire, if only you hold him in the hand and wish. But the impossible premise defeats the conclusion. You never do hold him long enough, simply because you can't catch him in the first place. . . . Does the committee-man drive past to Sudleigh market, suggesting the prospect of a leisurely return that afternoon, and consequent dropping in to hear the geography class? Then do the laziest and most optimistic boys beseech them hastily from their dinner-pails to the river, and spend their precious nooning in quest of the potent bug, through whose spell the unwelcome visit may be averted. The time so squandered in riotous gaming might have fixed the afternoon's north poles and equators triumphantly in

mind, to the everlasting defiance of all alien questioning; but no, for human delight lies ever in the unattainable. The committee-man comes like Nemesis, aequo pede; the lesson is unlearned, and the stern-fibered little teacher orders out the rack known as staying after school. . . .

On either side the little bridge (over which horses pounded with an ominous thunder and a rain of dust on the head of him who lingered beneath the sleepers, in a fearsome joy), the meadows were fringed with purple iris and whispering rusts, mingling each its sweetness with the good, rank smell of mud below. Here were the treasures of the watercourse, close hidden, or blowing in the light of day. The pale, golden-hearted arrowweed neighbored the homespun pickerweed, and—oh, mysterious glory from an oozy bed!—luscious, sun-golden cowwills rose sturdily triumphant, dripping with color, glowing in sheen. The buttonbush hung out her balls, and white alder palated the air with faint perfume; willow-herb bulled her bowery arches, and the flags were ever glancing like the swords of roistering knights. These flags, be it known to such as have grown up in grievous ignorance of the lore inseparably from "deestrick school," hold the most prac-

tical significance in the mind of boy and girl; for they bring forth (I know we thought for our delight alone!) a delicacy known as flag-buds, everlastingly dear to childish palates. . . . We knew everything in those days, we aimless knights-errant with dinner-pail and slate; the dry, frosty hollow where gentians bloom when the pride of the field is over, the woody slopes of the hepatica's awakening under coverlet of withered leaves, and the sunny banks where violets love to live with their good gossip, the trembling anemone. At noon we roved abroad into solitudes so deep that even our unsuspecting hearts sometimes quaked with the dark and lonesomeness, and then we came trooping back at the sound of the bell, unsmiled, happy little savages, ready to settle, with a long breath, to the afternoon's drowsy routine. Arrant nonsense, that! the boundary of British America and the conjugation of the verb to be! . . .

And now the little school is ever present with us, ours still for counsel or reproof. Its long-closed doors are open, by day and night. . . . For we who have walked in country ways, walk in them always, and with no divided love, even though brick pavements have been our chosen road this many a year. —Alice Brown.

The Command of the Sea

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the many interesting things about Christian Science is the fact that it reveals unsuspected profundities underlying common usages, phrases, and words. Close study of many common terms often brings to light connections with remote and primitive conditions of human society, long since forgotten, and arrests attention by suddenly disclosing how much closer to the spiritual world we live and have our being than we were aware. Sometimes these connections are directly traceable to the Bible, in which case they are fairly obvious. Sometimes, however, they can be recognized only through the habit of metaphysical interpretation induced by the constant study of Science and Health as the "Key to the Scriptures," a habit which, however, should be exercised only with the utmost discretion and circumspection. On this subject, Mary Baker Eddy says on page 338 of Science and Health: "The dissection and definition of words, aside from their metaphysical derivation, is not scientific."

After a careful study of the Old Testament literature it becomes evident that amongst those ancient peoples the sea was looked upon as the abode of evil, and that the early Biblical writers shared to some extent the Babylonian belief that the power of good symbolized by the sun, engaged daily in a warfare with the power of evil, who overwhelmed the former in the sea as the sun sank below the horizon. For instance, the very first articulation of a truer comprehension of God is expressed in terms which convey this idea. "And darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." These instances can be amplified, and when the Revelation of St. John is carefully read it is noticeable that he weaves into his prophetic pictures all this symbolism of the Old Testament, and that the sea, as an emblem, plays a large part in his vision.

In the tenth chapter of the Apocalypse there occurs the vision of the angel holding the book, the final message or revelation of God to men, and this angel has his right foot upon the sea. In a later chapter, when death and hell are overcome, it is the sea—not the earth—which gives up its dead, and finally in the new heaven and earth "there was no more sea." In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy makes some remarkable comments on this symbolism. On page 503, in her exegesis of the second verse of the first chapter of Genesis, she writes:

"Divine Science, the Word of God, saith to the darkness upon the face of error, 'God is All-in-all,' and the light of ever-present Love illumines the universe." Further, in her metaphysical commentary on the Apocalypse, we read (p. 559): "This angel had in his hand 'a little book,' open for all to read and understand. Did this same book contain the revelation of divine Science, 'the right foot' or dominant power of which was upon the sea, upon elementary, latent error, the source of all error's visible forms?"

It is now beginning to be recognized that metaphysics in Christian Science is not mere academic wrestling, but that it signifies the resolving of things into their true denomination, states of consciousness or phases of thought, and the bringing of these into obedience to the law of God or Mind.

Seen from this point of view, then, the sea, and the command of it, takes on a new meaning, one much more profound than is implied by a certain number of ships, free trade routes or open ports, and if, as almost every newspaper and current magazine today admits, the apostle in his prophecy of the great battle of Armageddon, was actually depicting a real state which he foresaw must arise in human affairs, we may surely conclude, with equal reasonableness, that in his vision of the angel with the book, he was foretelling a fact, not merely dictating a fable.

This fact, if it is becoming more and more evident, is the ultimate and inevitable domination of all evil by the spiritual idea. The angel's left foot was upon materiality, but his right foot, or as Mrs. Eddy expresses it, his "dominant power," was upon the source of all error's visible forms, that is, upon the carnal mind itself in all its subtlety of evil, treacherous and relentless.

Reading further, we see that this message was to produce a convulsion in the individual consciousness as it was assimilated, before it could be given out to nations and peoples and kings, and history bears witness to the fact that great convulsions have always been due to some fresh revelation of Truth, in whatever sphere of thought it has appeared, disturbing the self-complacency of the human mind. We cannot imagine, however, that the angel's message could be concerned with any lesser field of conflict than the universal and supreme battle between the spiritual idea of God and man, and the sensual and material concept of both, that great battle

which seems now to have passed beyond the limits of the individual to the general consciousness. This spiritual idea is, without any possibility of doubt, the Christ, who is called the Prince of Peace, and yet of whose mission Jesus himself said, "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth; I came not to send peace, but a sword," and his whole life, and that of his apostles was a warfare with the forces of evil and animality, which bind the human race down in fear, suffering, and death.

It is the Christ idea, then, which is to command the sea, and where that idea finds the least resistance in human thought and affairs there will be found that control over sin, appetites and passions which will enable divine Science to encircle the globe in its exactness and its profundity, accomplishing the only true peace there ever can or will be, that which is based on Principle, not on personal interest.

A Psalm of the Distant Road

Happy is the man that seeth the face of a friend in a far country:
The darkness of his heart is melted in the rising of an inward joy.

It is like the sound of music heard long ago and half forgotten:
It is like the coming back of birds to a wood that winter hath made bare.

I knew not the sweetness of the fountain till I found it flowing in the desert:
Nor the value of a friend till the meeting in a lonely land.

The multitude of mankind had bewildered me and oppressed me:
And I said to God, Why hast thou made the world so wide?

But when my friend came the wideness of the world had no more terror:
Because we were glad together among men who knew us not.

I was slowly reading a book that was written in a strange language:
And suddenly I came upon a page in mine own familiar tongue.

This was the heart of my friend that quietly understood me:
The open heart whose meaning was clear without a word.

O, my God, whose love followeth all Thy pilgrims and strangers:
I praise thee for the comfort of comrades on a distant road.

—From "Out of Doors in the Holy Land," by Henry Van Dyke.

Voltaire's "Candide"

In his "History of the French Novel," Professor Saintsbury speaks of the pleasure "in the reading, after many years, of a book once familiar almost to the point of knowing by heart, and then laid aside, not from weariness or disgust, but merely as things happened." This, he says, was the case with him in respect to Voltaire's "Candide." "From twenty to forty, or thereabouts, I must have read it over and over again; the sentences drop into their places almost without exercising any effort of memory to recognize them. From forty to seventy I do not think I read it at all; because no reason made reading necessary, and chance left it untouched on the shelf. Sometimes, as everybody knows, the result of renewed acquaintance in such cases is more or less severe disappointment; in a few of the happiest, increased pleasure." But it is perhaps the severest test of a classic (in the exact but limited sense of that word) that its effect shall be practically unchanged, shall have been established in the mind and taste with such a combination of solidity and netté, that no change is possible. I do not think I have ever found this to be more the case than with the history of Candide (who was such a good fellow, without being in the least a prig, as I am afraid Zadig was, that one wonders how Voltaire came to think of him) and of Mademoiselle Cunégonde (no body will ever know anything about style who does not feel what the continual repetition in Candide's mouth of the 'Mademoiselle' does) of the

Indomitable Pangloss, and the detestable baron, and the forgivable Paquette, and that philosopher Martin, who did not 'let cheerfulness break in,' and the admirable Cacambo, who shows that, much as he hated Rousseau, Voltaire himself was not proof against the noble savage mania.

"As a piece of art or craft, the thing is beyond praise or pay. . . . All sought-for knots are lost in the admirable smoothness of this read, which waves in the winds of time with unwithered greenness, and slips through the hand, as you stroke it, with a cooling tingle. To praise its detail would again be idle—nobody ought to read such praise who can read itself; and if anybody, having read its first page, fails to see that it is, and how it is praiseworthy, he never will or would be converted if all the eulogies of the most golden-mouthed critics of the world were poured upon him in a steady shower. As a whole it is undoubtedly the best, and (except part of 'Zadig') it is nowhere else matched in the book of the romances of Voltaire, while for those who demand 'purposes' and 'morals,' it stands almost alone. It is the comic 'Vanity of Human Wishes' in prose, as 'Rasselas' is the tragic or, at least, serious version; and, as has been said, the two make an unsurpassable sandwich, or, at least, tartine. Nor could it have been told, in any other way than by prose fiction, with anything like the same effect, either as regards critical judgment or popular acceptance."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	..... 3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	.....\$5.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	.....\$5.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker EddyFREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, 75c
Single copies 3 cents.
By carrier in Boston and New England, one year \$9.60, one month, 80 cents.The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING
In North America
Up to 16 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
Up to 24 pages, 2 cents 3 cents
Up to 32 pages, 3 cents 4 cents

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS BUREAUX

EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amblerly House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.
EASTERN BUREAU, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN BUREAU, 505 Conally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1213 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
CANADIAN BUREAU, 703 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALIAN BUREAU, 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York City, 1213 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1100 First National Bank Bldg.
Kansas City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg.
San Francisco, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles, 1115 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Amblerly House, Norfolk Street, Strand.Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including

"The Christian Science Journal,"
"The Christian Science Sentinel,"
"The Herald of Christian Science,"
"The Herald of Christian Science."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Reorganization of the East

INTERVENTION in Russia will inevitably have to come. It may be peaceable intervention or it may be military intervention, but it is inevitable in one form or the other. If this intervention is peaceable, it will take the form of an attempt to assist the country, financially, commercially, technically, and agriculturally to re-establish itself, and so to control its own destinies in the future, free from the clutch of the hand of kultur, or from any other phase of domination from the outside. This, indeed, is essential to that future peace of nations which it will be the aim of the democracies, after the war, to protect. And this again for the simple reason that if Germany is permitted merely to alter the geographical limits of Central Europe from the formula of Hamburg and the Persian Gulf to the formula of Hamburg and the Caspian, there will be an end of any hope of peace, not only in Europe but in the world. With an unrestrained Germany basing its policy on kultur, and preaching the biological necessity for war expressed in frightfulness, Washington would be no more safe than Paris, Ottawa than London, Rome than Mexico, Madrid than Rio, Lisbon than Buenos Aires, or Peking than Brussels.

If, on the other hand, the intervention should take a military shape, it will have to be based on a guaranty of complete evacuation by the powers, and to be executed in strict alliance with Russia itself. Whether such intervention will eventually come about, must inevitably depend upon the duration of the war. But if German resistance prolongs the war long enough, intervention of this sort there will be, and it will come; very largely, in the form of an expeditionary army from the United States, for the very simple and all-sufficient reason that the United States is the only country with sufficient surplus man-power to be able to undertake the task. A great army of Japanese would no doubt be joined with the troops of the Allies which, as in the case of the Boxer invasion, would include the flags of all the powers. But the predominant rôle, if such intervention comes, must be played by the United States. Germany need not deceive herself in any way. The United States is perfectly equal to the task of sending an army into Siberia, and the question whether she will do so or not may be said by now to have been reduced to the deciding factor of the length of the war. The Wilhelmstrasse need not be under any delusion. In a very few months the necessary transports can be built, and long before they are built the regiments to fill them will be ready. The Pacific coast is already equipped with shipyards which can turn out the necessary tonnage, and the Pacific is a much safer route, in the day of the submarine, than the Atlantic. With Russia assured of the good faith of the Allies, and with Vladivostok converted into a huge base, the eastern claw of the pincers would have been welded on again, and the question of the German exploitation of Russia would be settled on the battle field, though whether at a conference table or on a battle field the result will be precisely the same.

This one thing the attempted German strangulation of Russia has at least done. It has proved beyond question to the peoples of the allied nations not only what Germany's real intentions have always been, but the absolute immorality of the methods by which she has prepared to enforce those intentions. The doctrine of the "scrap of paper," which, in the case of Belgium, was represented as an dernier ressort, has expanded in Russia into une affaire ordinaire, and the policy of self-determination, which Germany has always scoffed at in Alsace-Lorraine, has been utilized to break up Western Russia into a set of fragmentary states, each of them incapable of self-defense, and at the mercy of Berlin for exploitation in whatever way may seem good to her. Nor is this by any manner of means all. Germany is endeavoring to negotiate a commercial treaty with those remarkable representatives of democracy, Ulianoff and Bronstein, which will make her the arbiter of the fate of Russian commerce and industry, and she is even proposing to those two worthy democrats that the future safety of the Russian revolution lies in converting the cannon fodder of the tsars into the cannon fodder of the kaisers.

Now it is perfectly certain that none of this can be permitted unless the democracies of the world are prepared to fight another tremendous war in the future, with the advantages more than ever on the side of autocracy. Peace once made, with German domination of Russia secure, kultur, so far from becoming ancient history, will become modern history more than ever. Revenge for the failure of their own schemes of aggression will grow into an obsession with the governing factors of a country which will have been re-armed in the hour of its defeat by its conquerors. If anybody believes that the theory of kultur has been destroyed, by four years of war, in the German mentality, that person is imagining a vain thing. Kultur was never a mere cult of the German people. It was and is the expression of the German mentality impressed, during half a century of education, by the pulpit and the press, by the school and the university, by the banks and the counting houses, by the shipyards and the iron works, by the stage and the art gallery. Nobody will ever understand the grip of kultur on the German people until he comes to understand how everything from the palace to the socialistic club, and from the iron foundry to the stage has been impressed into disseminating its teaching through every class of society.

It is for all these reasons that the necessity of intervention in Russia is being forced upon the United States. The United States came into the war, after mature deliberation, for the purpose, as expressed by Mr. Wilson, of assisting in making the world safe for democracy. In doing this the President unquestionably desired to interfere as little as possible with other nations. Circumstances, however, are stronger than political resolutions,

and Mr. Wilson is the last man in the whole world to permit himself to be mesmerized by conditions outgrown. For this reason Mr. Wilson has been guided, hour after hour, by the developments of the struggle. Such a policy is the only intelligent policy for a statesman to pursue. France went into the battle because she was forced to realize that her national existence would be at stake, if pan-Germanism should sweep away the one thing it dreaded, perhaps beyond all others, the Slavonic check; but the position of France towards Germany has altered very considerably since July, 1914. The United Kingdom went into the war primarily to keep faith with Belgium, and secondly because it did not conceive it possible for it to stand still, and see kultur crush the life out of France; but the position of the United Kingdom towards Germany has changed as much as that of France since 1914. Neither France nor the United Kingdom realized in the least degree what kultur was until they were embarked in the war. In other words, the aims of London, of Paris, and of Washington have altered with altering circumstances, and in company with the exposure of kultur.

It is thus that the new Eastern policy has been forced upon them all. That policy is the reorganization of the East from Prague to Vladivostok, as well as from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf.

Prohibition Promotes Order

RECENT strictures upon conclusions drawn from figures relating to arrests in New Hampshire, before and after the enforcement of prohibitory liquor laws, have been dealt with. It has been shown conclusively that, in proportion as the sale of liquor is interdicted, the duties of constables, policemen, and sheriffs are lightened, and the population of correctional and penal institutions is decreased. New Hampshire is no exception to this rule. Massachusetts affords an even more striking example of the moral influence of a saloon-closing policy. And now, since New England states are under discussion, it is interesting to glance at Maine.

For more than a generation, the opponent of restrictive liquor legislation, who desired to clinch his argument, wound up by saying, "Just look at Maine!" If he were honest in the opinion that the Maine prohibition law was a proper subject of derision and contempt, and as likely as not this was the case, he was but one of tens of thousands deceived with regard to the matter. The liquor interests of the country had long made it their business to do everything in their power to bring the Maine law, obtained after a mighty struggle by Neal Dow and his supporters, into disrepute. They did this by promoting violations of the law at every opportunity. They conspired to have liquor shipped into the State. They conspired to have it distributed and consumed. They planned that those consuming it should make spectacles of themselves. To a great degree they accomplished their purpose of convincing the nation that prohibition in Maine was a farce. They failed only in their efforts to turn the people of Maine against the law.

If those intrusted with its enforcement betrayed that trust, as they often did, and if there was only indifference in quarters where there should have been zeal, nevertheless the great body of the people of Maine felt that the statute itself was wise and just, and they adhered to it through evil as through good report. Today Maine has the satisfaction of seeing the whole nation on the road to prohibition through the adoption of Neal Dow's method of dealing with the liquor evil, and that State has even greater satisfaction in the knowledge that the Neal Dow law is being faithfully enforced at home, with results as welcome and as profitable as any that New Hampshire, or Massachusetts, or any other state in the Union, can report.

For instance, taking one county alone as a sample and for illustration: In Cumberland County, in which the city of Portland is situated, the total arrests for intoxication for the year 1916, under what has been termed lax enforcement, were 4883; under the administration of a sheriff bent upon doing his duty to the best of his ability, the arrests for intoxication during the calendar year of 1917 were reduced to 1562, while during the twelve months ended May 31, 1918, the total was reduced to 1122, a decrease, as compared with 1916, of 77 per cent. The sheriff did not make these arrests. What he did was to see that the law prohibiting the importation of intoxicants into the county was enforced. With the restriction of the sale of liquor in Cumberland County, intoxication decreased and the total of arrests for intoxication was lowered, as compared with 1916, 77 per cent.

What could more clearly establish the fact that it is not the prohibition law which fails to put an end to all intoxication and to all arrests for intoxication, but incompetence or unfaithfulness in its enforcement? The apologists for liquor still insist, here and there, that "prohibition does not prohibit," and that it really should not be credited with the reduction in the number of arrests for disorderliness and other offenses chargeable to drunkenness. Yet here is the Cumberland County exhibit, backed by similar reports from all parts of the country where anti-liquor laws are honestly enforced, to confront and confuse such persons.

There is but one story told throughout the nation in this respect. Condensed and crystallized, this is to the effect that prohibition is one of the most effective agents for the improvement of morals now within the reach of the nation and its states and communities.

The German Professor Again

ALMOST to a man, the German intellectual leaders "hitched their wagon" to the theory of the supremacy of the autocratic state to which all must make common and unquestioning sacrifice. Under their encouragement, the policy of rule or ruin became a fetish; and Pan-Germanism a political need, whilst the ambition of the Kaiser to bring the world under German bondage received from them its intellectual cachet. Kipling has said that "There are five-and-forty ways of compassing tribal lays," and added that "every blessed one

of them is right." There is not the slightest doubt that German intellectualism had so debauched, not merely its own representatives but the intellectualism of a good many other countries besides, that, to some neutrals at the beginning of the war, the German case had an air of plausibility. The reason is not far to seek. A study of the contributions of prominent neutral writers and professors forces one to the conviction that, at that early stage in the war, men had failed to grasp the real issues of the struggle and were still vamping upon the old familiar tunes.

But years have passed since then, and Canon Sanday's appeal, before the British Academy, for a restatement of the German scholars' position in the light of the Lichnowsky disclosures, does not appear to be unreasonable. In a sense the canon is answered, or rather anticipated, by the articles which have recently appeared in a Munich paper from the pen of Professor Troeltsch, a prominent theologian of that city. Following the publication of the Lichnowsky memorandum, pointing to the Kaiser as the cause of the war, these articles of the theologian have for the Allies an even greater interest than the pronouncements of Professor Förster, of Munich, some months ago. On that occasion the professor not only criticized German Weltpolitik, but indulged in a tirade against the doctrines of the Bismarckian school of politics, and leveled some of his intellectual shafts at German inefficiency. Thus, after four years of war, one might reasonably have expected to find some modifications and emendations in the views generally of those men who have helped most in the formative processes of German political thought. The manifesto which German writers and professors issued in 1914 was a whole-hearted indorsement of the German position, but since then Pan-Germanism has had some hard raps at the hands of several of its most prominent men. But if Professor Troeltsch can be taken as a typical example, these hopes of retrenchment are doomed to disappointment. There is thus far little to encourage the belief that German intellectualism has been affected in the least by the attitude of the world outside the Central Empires. We hear, instead, that "everything has now become fate and necessity"; of the "stubbornness" of Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, and President Wilson in refusing to make peace; that there are "ruthless schemes of power of individuals" among the Allies. We are told that "Germany has now acquired a new moral right through the enemy's refusal of peace," and that President Wilson is pursuing a "policy of pacifism under American world control and compulsion." There is thus very faint hope of finding in the professor or his colleagues a subject of conversion to reasonable views. He deliberately ignores the Lichnowsky memorandum, and speaks virtually the same language as he did in 1907, when he bluntly declared that a war "is a necessity for Germany because England has so much that it is absolutely necessary for Germany to possess in order to fulfill her rôle as a world state." Plainly, this is still Germany's avowed and unavoidable "destiny" in the eyes of her scholars, the kind of destiny the fulfillment of which demands conquest and spoliation of the world to serve its purpose of national aggrandizement, and which proclaims the effecteness of others to justify its selfish ends.

The Golden Spike

PROMONTORY POINT, Utah, is 4905 feet above sea level. Here, in 1889, was driven the golden spike which connected rails extending 1084 miles from Omaha westward, and 830 miles from San Francisco eastward, thus uniting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for the first time with iron bands. From the discovery of gold in California, in 1849, up to this time, continuous overland communication between the Missouri and the Pacific Ocean had been possible only through the medium of stage coaches, prairie schooners, freighters, and the pony express. Thousands of the early adventurers had found their way to the gold diggings by going across the Isthmus of Panama or around Cape Horn. Some had dreamed, before the Civil War, of a railway across the great plains and the Rocky Mountains, but these men, as a rule, were not given serious attention. One exception, however, might be pointed out.

Thomas H. Benton was United States Senator from Missouri, for five terms, and one of the great figures of his time. John C. Fremont married Benton's daughter. First as Jessie Benton, and later as Jessie Fremont, this lady was long a national belle. Fremont, by reason of his successful explorations in the Rockies and Sierras, was a national hero. The nation was interested in everything which any member of this trio might say or do. When, therefore, Senator Benton and his son-in-law, in 1852, proposed that a railway should be constructed across the Rocky Mountains, the project for a time arrested attention. Fremont's last two expeditions were undertaken at his own and Senator Benton's expense, for the purpose mainly of settling the question of whether it would be practicable to run cars over the Rocky Mountains in the winter. Fremont was an explorer rather than an engineer; railroad building was still in its infancy in the United States in the early fifties, and the enterprise which Benton and his son-in-law had at heart failed for want of popular and governmental support.

Not until the American Union was riven by civil strife was serious attention again turned toward the great undertaking. Those who believed a railway across the plains and mountains feasible were still in the minority. When the proposition came before Congress, in 1862, speaker after speaker denounced the project as both fantastic and impossible. Nevertheless, the first contract for the construction of the road was made in August, 1863. When construction was begun, and even when it had proceeded for some distance westward from Omaha, there were still many who predicted failure for the enterprise. General Sherman, who had seen service on the plains, and other military officers smiled incredulously when told that the road would be completed by 1870. "I should be unwilling to buy a ticket over it for my grandchildren," remarked Sherman. Within five years

he himself made a journey over the road from Omaha to San Francisco, and frankly acknowledged his mistake.

The ceremonies at Promontory Point assumed a national aspect. Assembled to witness the joining of the rails were a considerable number of the most prominent men of the country. Elaborate telegraphic arrangements had been made, and, as the golden spike was driven, the word "Done!" was flashed to all important centers on the continent. The enthusiasm ran high everywhere in the United States, and was especially marked in Omaha and San Francisco, in which cities bell ringing, pyrotechnics, and banquets were features of the celebration. For months afterward a picture showing the locomotive "Jupiter," of the Central Pacific line, the western division, shaking hands with locomotive No. 116, of the Union Pacific line, or the eastern division, was everywhere conspicuously displayed.

The completion of this enterprise marked the end and beginning of epochs. It closed forever the era of the wild Indian and the buffalo, and opened a new empire to settlement and enterprise. Perhaps nothing more dramatic or romantic in human accomplishment has ever been recorded than the transformation, within twoscore years, of a vast and seemingly hopeless desert waste into one of the most fertile and prosperous regions on earth.

Notes and Comments

UNITED STATES soldiers have arrived so quickly in Europe as quite to upset the calculations of the enemy. Thus one Hungarian paper calculates that there must be 15,000 to 20,000 "Yanks" in France, while a German authority is reported to have declared that for transporting 1,000,000 men from America, 10,000,000 tons of shipping would be required, so that there will be nothing to fear from the American contribution before next year or 1920. As the chief of staff of the United States Army has just announced that 900,000 American soldiers are already in Europe, another good proof is furnished of the adage that nothing is so easy as believing what one wishes to believe.

SOMEBODY has dared modernize "Dombey and Son" on the films, with the result that Dickensians are on the warpath. Already one encounter has taken place in which Mr. Eliot Stannard, the bold innovator, having stated his case, was called to account in no lenient manner by two Dickens enthusiasts, Mr. H. E. Saines and Mr. Gordon Daniels, the latter an American admirer of the novelist. Mr. Matz, the editor of The Dickensian, has published Mr. Stannard's defense, and has called on readers of The Dickensian for comments. There is much promise of interesting developments in this fight between literature and the cinema.

MR. STANNARD'S case cannot fairly be termed a weak one, however much his blow at tradition may be disliked. Those people who do not want to see Dickens "modernized" on the films will do well to bring up some heavy pieces in order effectively to "do" for him. He says, for instance:

When Dickensians seriously tell me that the Great Master, as they insist on calling poor Dickens, depends for his film fame on the clothes his characters wear, then I declare most emphatically that they stab their idol as surely as Brutus stabbed Caesar. I am tempted to quote Dickens, who said, with the bitterness of personal experience, "Save me from my friends!"

SOME details concerning war regulations make one think that a man wearing any sort of uniform must be quite exact about his dress in order to enjoy favor in high military circles. It seems, however, that there are exceptions. At any rate, this is the inference to be drawn from an incidental paragraph relating to Irvin S. Cobb, the American magazine writer and lecturer on the war, contained in a letter recently written to friends at home by a United States Army officer in France. "I saw Mr. Cobb at headquarters not so long ago," the letter runs. "He wore a uniform foreign to any that I have ever seen, and I have indeed seen some varieties. At first glance you would take him for a British sublieutenant, but on closer inspection you could not make sure whether he was arrayed as a Russian lance corporal or as an Italian marine!"

"WHENEVER any news disagreeable to the government is received it must only be published when the truth of the information is so unquestionable that it will be unnecessary to publish it because it will then have become generally known"—Napoleon's instruction to the staff of Le Moniteur, a paper which he edited and administered himself, and sent to all the schools and colleges of France to be read during meal times. Napoleon knew the power of the press far too well not to wish to exercise it as well as monopolize it. He fancied his own press articles too, as is shown in a remark which he made after having spent a whole day, at St. Helena, looking over a batch of old newspapers: "To think they said I could not write!"

GENERAL PERSHING, in spite of his onerous duties at the front, has found time to send various messages of good cheer, advice, and help to the United States. One of the most notable of these is that which he wrote as a foreword to a book by Charles H. Grasty. The editors of the Century have published it, believing that the message comprises the "right word, said at the right time and by the right man." In it the general speaks of the American nation "responding to the call of idealism, turning nobly toward duty in the splendid spirit expressed in the phrase the 'utmost for the highest.'" This phrase was the motto of the great English artist, George Frederick Watts, and, throughout his work, and his actions, he showed that he never forgot to respond to its call.

SOME one with an eye to business has had the good idea of establishing, outside a munition factory in Great Britain, a milliner's shop with the latest in hats and blouses for girls. After long hours of work, it is easy to imagine how attractive such a shop window would appear to the girls; the difficulty is, probably, to find sufficient shop attendants at the busy hours to sell hats and blouses to eager buyers. The idea is the same, of course, as the tuck shop outside the school gates.